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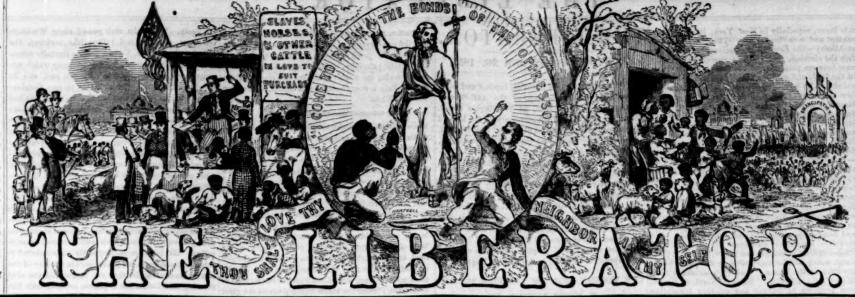
ARS, if payment be made in advance. of all remittances are to be made, and all letters plating to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to ected, (POST PAID,) to the General Agent. Mertisements making less than one square in-

have times for 75 cents—one square for \$1 00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, plyania and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are augred to receive subscriptions for the Liberator. The following gentlemen constitute the Financial ities, but are not responsible for any of the debts of the paper, viz :- Francis Jackson, Ellis Gray EDMUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and

FISHEL PHILLIPS

I la the columns of THE LIBERATOR, both sides of ery question are impartially allowed a hearing.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR. VOL. XXV. NO. 47.



Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Manhind.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

No Union with Slaveholders!

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL.'

Yes! IT CANNOT BE DENIED—the slaveholding

lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions ro

SECURE THE PERPETUITY OF THEIR DOMINION OVER THEIR SLAVES. The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second was

THE STIPULATION TO SURRENDER FUGITIVE SLAVES—OR

engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal

to the principles of popular representation, of a repre-sentation for SLAVES—for articles of merchandize, under

the name of persons in fact, the oppressor repre-

senting the oppressed! . . . To call government thus con-

stituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of

riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the

government of the nation is to establish an artificial

majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress; AND THEREBY

TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-UATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT

OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.'- John Quincy Adams.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1855.

WHOLE NUMBER 1116.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

THE BLESSINGS OF SLAVERY.

Estract from a shallow, impudent, and thoroughly ntanic work, entitled ' Sociolog x of the South ; or, a Tailare of Free Society (!)-by George Fitzhugh, of

At the slaveholding South, all is peace, quiet, heavy and contentment. We have no mobs, no make unions, no strikes for higher wages, no trades ontons, no strikes for nighter wages, no armed resistance to the law, but little jealousy of the rich by the poor. We have but few in our jais, and fewer in our poor houses. We produce pais, and fewer in our poor houses. We produce snough of the comforts and necessaries of life for a population three or four times as numerous as ours. We are wholly exempt from the torrent of paperism, crime, agrarianism, and infidelity, which Europe is pouring from her jails and almospheses on the already crowded North. Population agrees shall be applied to the tide with the content of the production and the production and the production are supposed to the production and the production are considered. houses on the already crowded North. Population increases slowly, wealth rapidly. In the tide water region of Eastern Virginia, as far as our exprience extends, the crops have doubled in fifteen years, whilst the population has been almost stationary. In the same period, the lands, owing to improvements of the soil and the many fine houses erected in the country, have nearly doubled in ralue. This ratio of improvement has been aprimated or exceeded wherever in the South We have enough for the sent, and no Malthusian spectres frightening is for the future. Wealth is more equally dis-plated than at the North, where a few million-ties own most of the property of the country. These millionaires are men of cold hearts and weak minds; they know how to make money, but not how to use it, either for the benefit of themselves or ers.) High intellectual and moral attainments, refinement of head and heart, give standing to a man in the South, however poor he may be. Money is, with few exceptions, the only thing that mobles at the North. We have poor among us, but none who are over-worked and under-fed. We is not crowd cities because lands are abundant d their owners kind, merciful and hospitable.
e poor are as hospitable as the rich, the negro
the white man. Nobody dreams of turning a friend, a relative, or a stranger from his door. The very negro who deems it no crime to steal, would some to sell his hospitality. We have no loafers, because the poor relative or friend who borrows our borse, or spends a week under our roof, is a wel-come guest. The loose economy, the wasteful mode of living at the South, is a blessing when htly considered; it keeps want, scarcity and ine at a distance, because it leaves room for retrenchment. The nice, accurate economy of France, England and New England, keeps society always on the verge of famine, because it leaves no nom to retrench, that is, to live on a part only of what they now consume. Our society exhibits no spearance of precocity, no symptoms of decay. A long course of continuing improvement is in prospect before us, with no limits which human foresight can desery. Actual liberty and equality with the white control of the control of

It is a distinction to be a Southerner, as was once to be a Roman citizen.

In Virginia we are about to reform our constituion. A fair opportunity will be afforded to draw a wider line of distinction between freemen and stares, to clevate higher the condition of the citi-tan, to inspire every white man with pride of rank and position. We should do more for education. We have to educate but half of society; at the North they attempt to educate all. Besides, here all men have time for self-education, for reading and reflection. Nobody works long hours. We should prohibit the exercise of mechanic arts to slaves (except on their master's farm) and to free negroes. We should extend the right of suffrage to all native Virginians, and to Southerners who more to Virginia. e to Virginia, over twenty-one years of age. eafter remove to the State, to vote in dections. We should have a small, well-drilled, and militia, to take the place of the patrol and the present useless militia system. All men of debaracter should serve on juries without re-du property qualification. Thus we should mish benerable occupation to all our citizens, ilst we caltivated and improved their minds by wither them. ring them all to take part in the administra-if justice and of government. We should thus poverty as honorable as it was in Greece and

sith our white population has been approached auch nearer than in the free States. Few of our

thites ever work as day laborers, none as cooks,

lions, ostlers, body-servants, or in other me

nial capacities. One free citizen does not lord it over another; hence that feeling of independence

and equality that distinguishes us; hence that

sanction than wealth or title could bestow. We bould cease to be a hye-word and reproach among ations for our love of the almighty dollar. We bould be happy in the confidence that our poster-y would never occupy the place of slaves, as half takind must ever do in free society. Until the stifficen years, our great error was to imitate othern habits, customs and institutions. Our incumstances are no emposite to their their that whatmatanes are so opposite to theirs, that whatsuits them is almost sure not to suit us. Unbat time, in truth, we distrusted our social
cm. We thought slavery morally wrong, we
aght it would not last, we thought it unprofitThe Abelitionists assailed us; we looked
solved into our circumstances. And Apolitionists assailed us; we looked osely into our circumstances; became satisticate states was morally right, that it would be create exist, that it was as profitable as humane. This begat self-confidence, self-s. Since the self-confidence, self-s. as humane. This begat self-confidence, selftace. Since then, our improvement has been
de. Now we may safely say, that we are the
plest, most contented and prosperous people
tarth. The intermeddling of foreign pseudolauthropists in our affairs, though it has occaded great irritation and indignation, has been
destimable advantage in teaching us to form a
destimate of our condition. This intermeddling
it som cease; the poor at home in thunder
as demand their whole attention and all their
trity. Self-preservation will compol them to as demand their whole attention and all their city. Self-preservation will compel them to the to their demands. Moreover, light is break-in upon as from abroad. All parties in Engdinow agree that the attempt to put down the re-trade has greatly aggravated its horrors, shout at all diminishing the trade itself. It is opened to withdraw her fleet from the African at. France has already given notice that she withdraw hers. America will follow the exple. The emancipation of the slaves in the The emancipation of the slaves in the ladies is admitted to be a failure in all related slaves refuse to work, and are fast related that the total the slaves refuse to work, and are fast related the slaves refuse to the ing to the savage state, and England herself testained a severe blow in the present diminual prospective annihilation of the once enoral imports from her West Indian colonies.

combinations of the day. Certainly, that most reitself 'Republican,' for no reason that I can discover but because it proposes to represent and take care of one-half of the Republic only, on a principle of hostility to the other half—cannot pretend to have the first element of nationality about it. If that party is national, judged by its own platform and the recorded sentiments of its lead-

union can be perfected by setting one-half of the States at deadly feud with the other half, justice established by libelling the judiciary and trampling on constitutional laws domestic tranquility inconstitutional laws domestic tranquility inconserved the constitutional laws domestic tranquility inconserved to the constitutional laws domestic tranquility inconserved to the constitution of the state of the constitution of sured by servile insurrections, the common defence provided for by civil war, the general welfare pro-moted by intestine commotions, and the blessings of liberty secured to us—the white race of the

of liberty secured to us—the white race of the country—and our posterity, by the overthrow, all for love of the black race, of the best guaranties of popular liberty ever devised in any system of Government since the world began.

For the first time, a party of purely sectional character at all formidable in its proportions has arisen in this country. We have had abolition parties, but none considerable enough to create much alarm. Now, for the first time, we have a party organization, certainly of no mean pretentiage. party organization, certainly of no mean preten-sions, already embracing several States, and seek-ing and claiming to be able to rouse the whole North to united action on the single sentiment of hostility to the other half of the Union on account of Slavery. It expects to absorb the main strength of the two great parties, Whig and Democratic, into itself. It claims to have had already the formal surrender of the Whig party in this State; and those who happened to have the name and official agencies of that party in keeping, have been bold enough to pretend to make such surrender. of the two great parties, Whig and Democratic, into itself. It claims to have had already the formal surrender of the Whig party in this State; and those who happened to have the name and official agencies of that party in keeping, have been bold enough to pretend to make such surrender. It numbers among its candidates for the fall election in this State, several Democrats of considerable mark. It looks, besides, no doubt, for support from the various stripes of Abolitionists, and it may draw largely upon our foreign population. It appeals to fanaticism, and it will attract to itself all who are weak enough to sympathize with it in that sort of ficree hostility to Slavery which can be satisfied with nothing short of sacrificing to that one feeling and consideration, all other political is not to be denied or doubted that this new party is having some success—enough at least to domand the serious observation and attention of the country; and, so far as it has or can have vitality and success. I am bound to say that I think it deserves

SELECTIONS.

From the National Era.

AN UNSCRUPULOUS CALUMNIATOR. Before closing our comments on the letter from holders. Speaking of the Republicans, he says :

Ithink a political party based solely on the Anti-Slavery sentiment of the North is essentially and necessarily an instrument for dissolving the Union of these States, whoever may or may not so intend. I think the triumph of such a party in a Presidential election would be ippo facto a dissolution of the Union; and for one I do not profess to be simple enough to believe that some of those who are engaged in this movement do not see it exactly in the light that I do. If such a party can really command the whole North in the next election for President—which is, of course, precisely what it aims and proposes to do—it can have but one antagonist, namely, a Southern party, based on the principle of self-preservation. But everybody knows that the non-slaveholding States have an overwhelming majority of the electoral votes, and, whether the South should go into the contest or not, (and it probably would not,) the result would be the election, not merely of a Northern President, but a President for the Worth, who could no more make an Administration for the whole United States, than a Governor of the smallest State in the Union could do the same thing. Such a President could never cross the Potomac or enter the capital of the nation. Neither he nor any offi-

the North, who could no more make an Administration for the whole United States, than a Governor of the smallest State in the Union could do the same thing. Such a President could never cross the Potomac or enter the capital of the nation. Neither he nor any official under him could ever pass the boundary or tread the soil of any slave State, naless to carry the desolation of war into its borders.

This man is guilty of encouraging rebellion and treason. He virtually invokes civil war. His infamous prediction is in effect an invitation to a minority, fairly and constitutionally out-voted, to rise in arms, set at defiance a constitutional majority, and overthrow the Constitution and Union. He is the first Northern man who has blackened his soul by giving countenance to a Treason, that no Slavery-Propagandist has yet dared to suggest.

Southern men, representing Southern views of Slavery, have been elected to the Presidency, and

no Slavery-Propagandist has yet dared to suggest.

Southern men, representing Southern views of Slavery, have been elected to the Presidency, and what 'National' Southern man has volunteered the opinion that the North would never endure such a visitation—that the Southern President elect would never be permitted to enter the Presidential mansion? Suppose Wise or Davis, or even Atchison himself, the very impersonation of Vandal would never be permitted to enter the Presidential mansion? Suppose Wise or Davis, or even Atchison himself, the very impersonation of Vandal Propagandism, should be nominated by the Slavery Party for the Presidency, could you find any driveling Southerner so cowardly as to cry out, in alarm, the election of such a man will be a dissolution of the Union—he will never enter the capital—never can be tread the soil of Washington, elling Southerner so cowardly as to cry out, in alarm, 'the election of such a man will be a dissert the capital—never can he tread the soil of Washington, unless to carry the desolation of war in his train ! What party at the North would dream of civil war, should the Slavery-Party succeed in installing, by a Constitutional majority, a Slavery-Propagandist in the Presidential chair! It comes to this, then, in the judgment of this man, and the Straightout Whigs whom he represents: The Slavery Party ty may elect a President, and it is becoming that the Free States submit; but if the Republican Party elect a President, and at fire to the temple of our Union't the minority of the Republic must rule, the majority asset its Constitutional power, in a Constitutional way, if the majority server is Constitutional power, in a Constitutional way, if the majority server is Constitutional power, in a Constitutional way, if the majority response to the Slavery Propagands? We disapprove your aggressions, but abhor your opponents to the Slavery Propaganda? We disapprove your aggressions, but abhor your opponents. You have done wrong, but we shall not permit your opponents and or funds towards it. They argued that the contribution of funds towards it. They argued that we should not have such an Institution a long as there were slaves in the country, but in this I think they had the cart before the borse, for it is my impression that every blow struck by a black-with at the North lightens the chains of the three were slaves in the country, but in this I think they had the cart before the horse, for it is my impression that every blow struck by a black-with at the North lightens the chains of the three were slaves in the cart before the horse, for it is my impression that every blow struck by a black-with at the North lightens the chains of the three were slaves in the cart before the horse, for it is my impression that every blow struck by a black-with at the North lightens the control have could the South. He chains of the the

go our opposition to you in your determination to use the Federal Government as an instrument of Slavery-extension, and wage war alone upon that traitorous Republican Party which seeks to pro-hibit the extension of slavery, and wreat the Fed-

eral Government from your power. To the death we swear ourselves your allies, and their foes. This is the detestable position occupied by Messrs. Barnard, Hunt, Winthrop, Choate, and their deluded followers. It is to such men, and such counsels, that we owe Pro-Slavery Propa-gandism, Nullification, the manifold usurpations, Slave Power. To such men and such counsets, we owe the division, consequent weakness, and abject subservience of the Free States. It is they who, should civil war ever grow out of this conflict between Slavery and Freedom, will have to answer to God and the world for its crimes and desolations.

Resolved, That Education, the great elevator of mind, is what we need, and what we must have, to place us on an equal footing with other men, and we will improve such opportunities as are afforded us to secure it for ourselves and our children.

Resolved, That, in the first place, our people be made to feel the necessity of securing real estate,

the serious observation and attention of the country; and, so far as it has or can have vitality and success, I am bound to say that I think it deserves nothing but execration, as a bold menace to the integrity of the Union, such as cannot be justified or excused, unless treason can be justified or excused. —Letter of Hon. D. D. Barnard, of N. Y.

Resolved, That we use our influence to prevent the property of the country in cities at places.

our boys from taking employment in cities at places of amusement, where marked distinction on ac-count of color is made the order of exercises.

tion as a part of the nation, in the capacity of the tion as a part of the nation, in the capacity of the real producers of the wealth of the nation and this country, we therefore recommend to all our youth, of both sexes, to learn some useful trade or some mechanical art, as a means of doing away with to a portion of it, more treasonous and wicked prejudice against color, and thus show to the than any menace ever hurled from the lips of slave-world that we aspire to, and can arrive at, the

highest eminence, from which slavery and civil and social oppression have debarred us.

Resolved, That this Convention gladly seize the opportunity of expressing toward Passmore Williamson their sincere admiration for his fidelity to

tion so much that in a day or two the tormenting der you from being on the spot at the moment, for pain had nearly subsided, and he was able to hobble about the rooms by the help of a crutch, which way for you to ride; but that can't be done, withhe contrived to make from a piece of the fence out letting some one else into the secret, which which Kiesy brought him.

It was necessary to keep carefully concealed in 'O, neber mind 'bout dat, massa. I can walk

It was necessary to keep carefully concealed in the day-time; for though the vicinity was without inhabitants, the county road ran through it, and travellers often passed that way. The miserable clay-eaters plodded to market with their scanty bundles of fagots, behind shadowy caricatures of horses, or skeleton mules, so starved and weak that they seemed to be leaning for support against the thills, rather than exerting any force to draw the slight dray on which the load was placed. From such creatures there was nothing to fear. They can, 's said Hubert, trying to speak carejessly, to

when a little experience had abated their fears of visitors from the unseen world, they grew cheerful and happy, and again and again blessed the kind young hearts that had provided for them this asylum.

Several days had passed thus, when, as they sat together at the window of an upper room late one together at the window of an u

evening, they saw a carriage approach, and stop at the gate; and through the starlight gloom, Kissy recognized 'Mass' Hubert,' as he descended from Take care of yourself, boy, and be sure and meet

caught the eye of a traveller, who, at that unwonted hour, was coming alone and on horseback from the city of Columbia, not far distant. It was Bernard, [the slave hunter,] who, after several days of wild dissipation, had now set out on his return home; bringing with him the papers which Mrs. Bell had commissioned him to obtain. He cheeked the rapid pace with which his horse was bearing him along the silent street that gave back no sound to the footfall, and looked again. Yes, he certainly saw it; a dim but steady light, shining out into the darkness which shrouded the fields and houses, and for a minute his heart throbbed quickly, and, with a sudden impulse of fear, he shut his eyes and urged his horse forward in another direction. But second thought arrested his headon housel, and for a moment he thought Satan, whose domain he half believed himself to have invaded, had suddenly appeared to claim his victim. But when his captor, shaking him roughly, bade him get up, and threatened houses, and for a minute his heart throbbed quickly, and, with a sudden impulse of fear, he shut his eyes and urged his horse forward in another direction. But second thought arrested his headon.

Since his first exclamation, he had not replied a word to all the brutal tirade poured out one him.

' I've heard all sorts o' stories about this place,' most always the moon shining on some pane o' glass, or something o' that kind,—but there ain't any moon to-night, and there's certainly the steadi-est light I ever saw, and I should like to know if glass, or something o' that kind,—but there ain't any moon to-night, and there's cretainly the steadisest light I ever saw, and I should like to know if there really is such goings on here as the niggers tell for. Hang it!' he exclaimed, in a whisper, as coming nearer he saw the horse and low buggy standing at the road side, not far from the house. Hang it! if I ever knew before that ghosts came up from the other world with a real horse and carriage. I slways thought they were like cherubs, all head and shoulders, with white sheets, perhaps, but no particular conveniences for sitting down, much less for driving horses. These must be new fashioned kind o' fellers, and hang me if I don't take a peep at 'em.'

So saying, he dismounted, and leading his horse into the field where the shadow of an outbuilding secured him from observation, he crept cautiously along till he reached the back door, which was directly under the window from which the light still gleamed, and which, the hinge being broken, stodal ways partly open.

Listening here, he heard the faint sound of voices, and beginning to believe that they proceeded from mortal and not spiritual beings, he silently ascended, till he could see the light against the half-open chamber door, and distinguish on the wall three shadows, which were certainly cast by something as substantial as flesh and blood. Chuckling inaudibly at his discovery, he light against the half-open chamber door, where he could hear all the was a match for his aboes, and erept on tiptoe along the entry and behind the door, where he could hear all the distill carelessly, excepting the mere sight of it to intimidate his crippled and unarmed captive.

'He held the knife from his hand, and sprang upon the reached the high the door in the high the door, which was done the high the high the high the high the high

ing.

Braving the danger of discovery in being seen by any chance traveller, the devoted wife took the pail in which she had brought her provisions, and went to the river for water, with which she happily returned without meeting any one. The refreshing you can show the paper I have given you, and indirectly the sist upon being kept there; but if any one to the parched lips of the sist upon being kept there till I come. draught was like nectar to the parched lips of the sist upon being kept there till I come. They won't think of disputing my word, of course; so you will be bruised and swollen limb reduced the inflamma- be perfectly safe; only be sure to let nothing hin-

shills, rather than exerting any force to draw the slight dray on which the load was placed. From such creatures there was nothing to fear. They were too stupid to think, and too superstitious to dare, any invasion of the haunted premises.

But pleasure parties sometimes drove by, waking the echoes with their mirth, and stopping to gather bouquets from the flowers which still flourished 'where once a garden smiled;' and others, less familiar with the place, cast curious glances at the closed windows, and sometimes peeped into the silent dwellings.

But at evening and early morning, the fugitive sand his wife could venture forth securely; and when a little experience had abated their fears of visitors from the unseen world, they grew cheerful when a little experience had abated their fears of visitors from the unseen world, they grew cheerful when a little experience had abated their fears of visitors from the unseen world, they grew cheerful when a I object to the Lord's blessing, and you must try to do as well as you can,' said Hubert, trying to speak carciessly, to hide his own feefings, which were much affected. 'Come, now,' he added, 'it is time to be off. I will give you just two minutes to say good by, and the kiesy must come with me.'

He walked into the entry, and waited till Kiesy came out. For a little while, he stood so close to be the hide his own feefings, which were much affected. 'Come, now,' he added, 'it is time to be off. I will give you just two minutes to say good by, and the later suppressed his desire to stab him to the heart. Nothing but the hope that he was revended the life of Hubert at that unguarded moment.

Presently Kiesy came, wiping away her tears.

the gate; and through the starlight gloom, Kissy recognized 'Mass' Hubert,' as he descended from it, and entered the house. She lighted a candle—for they had not dared to keep one burning—and went down to show him the way up stairs.

He was standing at the half door which he had pushed half open, and was about to call her, when he saw the gleam of the candle dimly lighting her dusky face, as she shaded it with her hand from the draft of air, and he smiled to think that she looked as weird and gnome-like as any of the inhabitants with which fancy had invested the place.

'Hillo, Kissy! how d'ye! The ghosts haven't carried you off yet I see, 'he said, as he came near.' O, Mass' Hubert, bless you, dey ain't no sich—least ways, dey ain't none here,' she unswered, with a boldness that surprised him. 'How be Miss Helen and de rest!' she continued; 'I hopes you brings good news, massa. Michel says, 'pears like he ought to be gettin' 'long, 'fore long.'

'He is better then, is he!'

'O laus! yet Mass' Hubert—heap better—most well, on'y he can't walk 'thout a crutch. Come up and see him—take care do broken step, Massa.' She led the way up stairs, and Hubert followed, to receive from the grateful negro a welcome so garrulous and warm that he was fain to check it, by entering upon some explanation of the arrangements he had made for Michel's further escape.

The light of the candle, shining out the window, caught the eye of a traveller, who, at that unwonted hour, was coming alone and on horseback from the city of Columbia, not far distant. It was Ber-

word to all the brutal tirade poured out upon him or made any resistance to the kicks and cuffs which 'I've heard all sorts o' stories about this piace,' or made any resistance to the kicks and cums which he muttered to himself, 'and sometimes I've had been so freely administered; but now, as he thought I saw lights 'round the houses, but it was most always the moon shining on some pane o' swept through his brain! what visions of the happlass, or something o' that kind,—but there ain't any moon to-night, and there's certainly the steading moon to-night, and there's certainly the steadiest light I ever saw, and I should like to know if

set out. First—That Liberty and Equality, with their concomitant Free Competition, beget a war in society that is as destructive to its weaker members of exposing the deformed and crippled children. Secondly—That slavery protects the weaker members of parent, guardian and husband, and is an ecessary, as natural, and almost as universal, as those relations.

THE NEW REPUBLICAN PARTY.

THE NEW REPUBLICAN PARTY.

THE SLAVE-HUNTER AND HIS DOOM.

The obliving thrilling extract is taken from the new and soul-stirring work, entitled 'Caste: a Story of the wrong. We shall oppose any further and successary, as natural, and almost as universal, as those relations.

THE SLAVE-HUNTER AND HIS DOOM.

The following thrilling extract is taken from the new and soul-stirring work, entitled 'Caste: a Story of the grasp was like that of a vice. Republican Equality, by Sydney A. Story, Jr.'—just to the death. You may cleet what Presidents, and husband, and is head recling, the blood surging to his head recling to the when the head was after you will need to the head when was ing torpor, this lightning thought should flash across his mind, nerving his dying hand to one more effort. He seized the knife, made one quick thrust, guided by his dim and glazing eye, and then fell heldered to the flam

fell helplessly to the floor.

A faint shrick reached his dull ear; he felt some one fall beside him, and the strangling pressure on his throat relaxed. The light was extinguished, and it was many moments before he could so far recover the life which had nearly fled as to be able to raise himself upon his elbow and listen. There was no sound; the air was hushed, the darkness intense; of all the world, he seemed to himself at that instant the only living thing. Where, then, was his enemy?

He reached forth his hand, and it touched a face

of clay,—warm, indeed, and slippery with blood, but motionless. He laid it on the breast, and knew that the heart had ceased to beat.

A cold sweat covered him; a trembling and hor-ror seized him; it was the recoil of nature from blood, from murder, even though it be involuntary, and in self-defence. To be thus alone, in darkness, with the corpse of the man he had killed—O, horrible! He raised himself, and, in doing so, his band fall as his artistic and the self-defence of the man he had killed—O, horrible! He raised himself, and, in doing so, his hand fell on his crutch; and, grasping it, he groped his way hurriedly down the stairs, and out the back door into the garden. But, once sale under the kindly starlight, breathed upon by the free air, other thoughts came to him; and, remembering the awful peril he had escaped, and the good he had secured, now beaming more brightly than ever before his mental eye, a stern sense of triumph en-tered his soul, a vengeful joy that nerved and thrill-

He returned to the house, and, having found the He returned to the house, and, having found the candle, succeeded after some effort in lighting it, with matches which fortunately he happened to have in his pocket. It had been lying in a pool of blood, and the wick sputtered and smoked a while, before it could burn clearly enough to allow him to see distinctly what he had done.

On the floor Bernard lay stretched upon his back. Apparently he did not move a muscle after he fell, for his arms were thrown out wide, and the knife was still sticking in his eye, through which its

was still sticking in his eye, through which its keen point had pierced to the brain, and caused instant death.

Michel gazed at him a long time; be wiped away the blood which covered the dead face, and then first he remembered those features, and recognized the person he had killed. 'It am't no sin to kill the person he had killed. 'It ain't no sin to kill dat yer. I'se seen you,' (shaking his fist at the corpse,) '1 seen yer, wid de dogs, arter de niggers, and de Lord knows how many poor souls 'sides myself I'se saved from worse dan death dis night. You can't do no more harm now, an' it 'll be some time afore any hody finds out how 'twas de dehil time afore any body finds out how 'twas de debil

Here a sudden thought struck him. What if some one, knowing Bernard was coming this way, should miss him from his accustomed haunts, and track him here? What if Massa Hubert had been seen coming this way and going thence, in this same night? Michel knew that they had quarelled was known, might not the circumstantial evidence point suspicion to his friend? He knew little of the forms of law, but his own sagacity told him it would be better for all if the murdered man was

But how to hide him! He had no tools to dig a grave, even if he could carry the body down stairs, which would be difficult; and then a grave would be easily discovered in that soil, and here were traces of blood, which he had no time or means to

traces of blood, which he had no time or means to efface. As he rejected one plan after another, his eye fell on the candle, which was burning low, and in an instant his determination was fixed.

The pieces of the broken step-ladder which had occasioned his accident still lay around, and he piled them together in a spot where the draught of air from the door and window caused the candle to flare most violently. There were some broken shutters, which he could tear from the windows, and one door that was off its hinges. He placed these around in such a way as to catch the flame, and then taking the bowie knife, he cut off his own wristbands, which had been stained with blood and, thrusting them under the pile, tipped the candle so that the flame caught them, and left it thus

apon the floor.

All was as dry as tinder, and the little flame leaped, and curled, and sprang up higher to seize the larger bits of wood. He waited to see that his work was sure, and then went down, through the garden and away into the fields, looking back now and then to note how the flame grew larger and brighter, and sprang from room to room, dashing through heavy bangings of cobwebs, which it had taken years for time to spin, and licking the dust from the quaint mouldings and carvings—a zealous purifier, that descroyed what it cleansed. When he was at a safe distance, he paused, and

leaning on the fence near, watched the conflagra-tion. Around him was the night, now at its most leaning on the lence hear, watered the contagration. Around him was the night, now at its most
hushed and witching hour; but, though he had
formerly suffered so much from superstitious fear,
the stern realities of the present had calmed him
and made him bold. The air was heavy and oppressive in its stagnant quiet, and the darkness
seemed almost tangible, like a veil floating between
the earth and the millions of stars that shone in
the blue ether. The crescent moon hung over the
horizon with a faint, ghastly light, as if she sickened of the sights she might see in the world across
whose zenith her path lay.

Clearer and brighter the flames shone out through
the windows, and the cracks of the closed shutters,
and smoke and sparks poured out of the chimney,
with a roar as if renewing again the old times,
when festive voices made merry music around the
hearthstones, and the house was illumined for
nights of Christmas cheer.

Glowing every moment more vividly, the blaze

nights of Christmas cheer.

Glowing every moment more vividly, the blaze swept from room to room; and at length it rushed from the windows, it pressed out through the roof, it wrapped the chimneys, it ran along the scorched and dying vines, scintillating, flashing, irradiating with its glare all the murky landscape around. Then the roof fell in, the walls dropped away, the burning frame timbers stood up like fiery skeletons above the ignited mass, and the flames, no longer sparkling, leaping, and corruscating, rose in long, steady tongues of fire, that gradually grew feebler and lower, until all was consumed which could give them vitality; their life and vigor went out, and when durkness and the night resumed their silent reign, nothing remained to tell how Robert Bernard, the slave hunter, had perished from the earth.

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We begin this morning with the Bee, for we think its leader must be a refreshing one for anti-slavery men. We give a few (only) of its choice sentences: Great as was the personal triumph of Mr. Gard-

ner on the 6th of November, the greatest victory of the auspicious day was that of national love over

The moral of this campaign blazes out from the confusion of the field. It is an emphatic protest by Massachusetts against having her heartfelt anti-slavery sentiments carried out to sedition. It is a thundering declaration that, however her anti-slavery feeling it to be marifested on the second is a thundering declaration that, nowever details elavery feeling is to be manifested or not, she will not have Wilsen & Co. to be her exponents, mouth-pieces and Captains in so doing. She means to be anti-slavery, but she is determined to be anti-The principles of the veto of the 'Personal Lib-

erty Bill 'are gloriously sustained. Gov. Gardner branded his veto on that bill from the hour of its ill-starred birth; Ex-Senator Rockwell did not decline an executive commission under it, and by 20,00 an executive commission under it, and by 20,000 voices Massachusetts declares that she prefers and she wants, not the commissioner, but the Governor, to rule over her. Senator Summer stood up in our famous old hall, consecrated to freedom by Massachusetts, and with either brazen effrontery or Massachusetts, and with either brazen effrontery or unequalled ignorance, gravely told our people that the only question in this State election was, 'Are you for Liberty, or are you for Slavery!' Why, if he isn't too much absorbed in reading the glorifications of his 'Mutual Admiration Society' in England, hasn't he seen enough of Massachusetts to know that every mother's son of us, north of the black in the theory of the state of jay boundary of Rhode Island, as Choate once called it, is anti-slavery in his feelings? Yes, everybody, from the patriarch old enough to have seen Washington, to the child young enough to know only its mother. We drink in the inspiration of freedom with every breath we draw. We are everlastingly 'airing our vocabulary panegyric upon it, and yet Charles Sumner th estion mooted was, whether we ' love

liberty, or love slavery.'
While, then, Massachusetts abhors Sectionalism and will not let her anti-slavery feeling run away with her to sedition; while she is horrified at hav-ing Henry Wilson to speak for her in the National ing Henry Wilson to speak for her in the National Senate, (and has eagerly taken the first chance, since his election, to tell him so,) nevertheless, he would be vastly mistaken, who should suppose that the anti-slavery feeling which inflamed the breasts of 80,000 Americans last year, has this year languished at all. (!) No, it is a dominant feeling still: its motto. 'America must be free,' ranges up side by side with the great ensign which signals to all the political craft, 'Americans shall rule America.' But she wishes her opposition to blave-But she wishes her opposition to slave ry to be constitutionally pronounced. She does not wish to move to the triumph of her principles over the necks of honest Judges, however mistaken they may be, over the Constitution bequeathed to us warm with the life-blood of the Father of his Country, and under the lead of men from whose countenance that Father of his Country would have turned away with disgust and dismay. (!)

turned away with disgust and dismay. (!)

The great Whig party whose fragments were
gathered up and laid in place, after Munroe's administration, is in ruins. Just here and now it enjoys a brief flicker of existence, buoyed up by the did genius and repute of two or three greates; but men are looking about for substantial constitutional timber, to make plank out of, to build up a National homestead big enough for every body who truly hates Slavery and loves Law, who thinks at least as much of America with her magnificent career, as of his private pocket. Let the American party only stand firm to ance to Slavery, without such an invasion of rested rights as would shake all securities which Government is meant to protect, vast accessions may gained, and the triumph will be as permanent as Long after the insect race of Burlingames shall have ceased their false-hearted buzring for Freedom, the great party will be, by the operation of wise measures and natural causes, still steadily pushing on the boundaries of Freedom toward the Gulf of Mexico. (!)

Staggered and reeling under the blows given it

Staggered and reeling under the blows given it in the house of its friends, the American party has rushed, almost without leaders, to a noble victory. Her ranks have been purged and decimated from the hypocrites who have deserted or struck her; from the 'Judge who soils the ermine,' to rites who have deserted or struck 'Judge who soils the ermine,' to the traitor who buys the Senatorship. Now let wisdom rule the hour, and we shall see how stead-ily 'Americans shall rule America.'

We think we have quoted enough from this artifollowing extracts from an article published in the same paper before the elec-

What has the American Party of Massachusetts done for Freedom and Morality!

Elected Henry Wilson to the United States Senate.

What has the American Party of Massachusetts

Passed, through its State Legislature, the Personal Liberty Bill. An act which no other State ever has, What has the American Party of Massachusetts

done for Freedom and Morality Resolved1. That the action of the legislative, executive

and judicial departments of government ought to be controlled by the principle taught by the framers and purest interpreters of the Constitution-that freedom is national, and slavery sectional."

2. That repose for the country and stability to

the Union must be sought by relieving the general government—so far as its jurisdiction extends—of all connection with and accountability for American slavery.

3. That the independence and sovereignty of the State, in its legislation and judiciary, should be

maintained inviolate. 4. That the great barrier to slavery ruthlessly broken down by the repeal of the Missouri Prohibi-tion ought to be speedily restored, and that in any

event, no State, erected from any part of the terri-tory covered by that compromise, ought to be ad-mitted into the Union as a slave State. 5. That the rights of actual settlers in the terri-

5. That the rights of actual settlers in the terri-tories to the free and undisturbed exercise of their elective franchise, granted to them by the laws un-der which they are organized, should be promptly protected by the national executive, wherever vio-

What has the American Party of Massachusetts

What has the American Party of Massachusetts done for Freedom and Morality!

Called down upon itself the sneers and denunciations from the ENTIRE opposition press of Massachusetts and elsewhere, North and South, East and West, for what is termed the abolition, fanatical, narrow-minded, illiberal policy of the Know Nothings.

are the fruits of one year, the last year, in which Mr. Dana says Massachusetts has gone be-hind other States. What other State, we should like to be informed, has advanced beyond Massachusetts in the cause of Freedom and Morality? There is not one. And if Mr. Dana had reflected for a moment, he would not have allowed himself to have made so unjust an assertion. The American Party of Massachusetts, and we assert it without fear of contradiction, has done more,—in deeds not words, -for the cause of human freedom than any other State, or by any other party, whether Whig. Democratic, Free Soil, Abolition, Liberty or Republican, that ever had an existence in this Com-monwealth. They never did anything but pass utter big smooth words. American Party has done everything, and left nothing to be done, at least this season.'

The Bee complained, at the time this article ap peared, that we did not copy it. We laid it aside, thinking the time would come, and now it has come, and by its publication the gross deception and hypocrisy of the paper in which it appeared it.

From the Richmond (Va.) Whig. THE AMERICAN PARTY.

The American party, which is the most conservative and national of all Northern parties—unless the handful of Hards and Straightout Whige may constitute an exception—has exhibited a strength and a determination in the late election, of which the most sanguine of its friends had hardly dreament front in opposition. ed. It presents a bold, compact front, in opposi-tion to sectionalism and Sewardism; and upo

fore the election, undertook to describe the difference between platforms of the various parties then in the field, and said that the American party was substantially a pro-slavery party—that is, that unlike all other parties in that State, except the Hards, it was in favor of the admission of slave Kates equally with free. And this, be it remembered, is the only point at issue between the North and South. All other parties and factions at the North, except the Americans and Hards, are opposed now and forever—so run their declarations—to the admission of any more slave States into the diministration of any more states into the Union. The question, we repeat, whether congress shall assume the right to exclude a State coause it is a slaveholding State, is the only practical question now at issue between the South and forth. And the American party being sound on this question, there is no difficulty in the way at thorough progressivation of the party. North a thorough re-organization of the party, North od South, upon this just and simple basis, erefore confidently anticipate that the Natio We Philadelphia Convention can and will adopt a plat-The Boston Mob of October 21, 1835.

The Boston Republicans—for their purpose, if successful in the late elections, was to nullify it practically, so far as it applies to the Territorics, by resisting the ad-mission of any more slave States. The idea of reealing the Nebraska Kansas act was abandoned

From the Savannah Republican, (Know Nothing.) PUTURE POLICY OF THE AMERICAN PARTY SOUTH. Federal Union, in commenting upon a late

article of the Republican upon the above text, propounds a certain question, with which it evidently inks to puzzle us.

We answer then, distinctly, that should the Cin-We answer then, distinctly, that should the Cin-manti Convention refuse admission to their delib-rations free-soilers and anti-Nebraska democrats, the bells of the Old South and Brattle Street be mufand come out fairly, fully and honestly, in sup-port of the principle of non-intervention, its North-ern members vote for it, and a candidate be nominated, pledged, if elected, to make it a test of merin his appointments to office, and the nominee imself be a man whose past history will justify onfidence in his fidelity to that principle, and his these conditions be complied with, (and Southern monstrated, that you fought and bled in vain! men should make them an ultimatum,) and the American candidate shall not be placed upon a platform in every respect equally favorable, we merican candidate snan not be priced atform in every respect equally favorable, we all advise our party in Georgia to abandon the tter, and support the former. If neither party latter, and support the former. If neither party should bring out a candidate under such auspices, we shall advocate the running of a third ticket, so constituted that the South, together with sound national men of all sections and parties, may honorably unite in its support.

LETTER PROM MR. SUMNER. To the Editors of the Boston Post:

HANCOCK STREET, Nov. 16, 1855. Sirs-In your paper of yesterday, you are pleas I to say, When Charles Sumner was at the South he was silky as possible upon the subject of slave-

At Lexington be first became acquainted with sla-

Now, Sirs, to this detailed statement I desire to Massachusetts

I did not pass the Sabbath in Lexington; I nev-

fest, at another place, when I witnessed the gusting sale of human beings on the steps of a use; and the honorable Kentuckian indignation which I was unable to repress

It is not my habit to notice assaults on my opin-ons or public course, but I am unwilling that gross misstatements of fact, like those you have circu-lated, should pass without a point-blank contradic-I am, Sirs, your ob edient servant,

CHARLES SUMNER.

TRIBUTE TO STEPHEN S. POSTER.

The following well-deserved tribute is from the Before you weep over the wrongs of Greece, go

ed for the moral courage and devotedness of life in England) has faced, for many long years, the posture of penitence and prayer, a free and regene violence of mobs, the fury of politicians, and the rated nation!" cal, religious, or social expediency. They will not budge a hair ' from their high standard of principle. They know that it is the worst of bad policy to make bargains with the deril. They are, of course, called 'rash,' 'mischievous,' and the 'worst friends of the slave,' and they are told that they are told that ey put back emancipation for fifty years. They now this cannot be true, for slaveholders and the of punishment recently introduced, called "car-man."

to the admission of any more slave States into lips, Parker, Higginson, Garrison, Wright, &c. Price

time by George Thompson, Esq. It is one of the finest specimens of rhetorical eloquence and lofty de-clamation, as well as of graphic delineation and sublime reproof, to be found in the English language.

A MOB IN BOSTON !! and such a mob !!! Thirty ladies completely routed, and a board six feet by two utterly demolished, by three thousand or four thousand respectable ruffians, in broad daylight and broadcloth! Glorious achievement! and, as it deserved to be, regularly Gazetted! Indeed, this noble army of gentlemanly savages had all the customary adjuncts of civilized warfare. There were "Posts," and "Centinels," and "Couriers," and "Gazettes," and a "Ho-MER," too, to celebrate their praise!

'A mob in Boston! The birth-place of the Revo lution - the Cradle of Liberty! A mob in Washing ton (!) street. Boston, TO PUT DOWN PREE DISCUSSION " Hung be the heavens with black!"

fled, and let the knell of the country's beasted honor and liberty be rung! Ye hoary veterans of the Revolution! clothe yourselves in sackcloth! strew asher on your heads, and mourn your country's downfall !

"For what is left the patriot here?
For Greeks a blush -- for Greece a tear! "

'A mob in Boston! O. tell it not in St. Peter burgh! publish it not in the streets of Constantinople! But it will be told: it will be published. The damning fact will ring through all the haunts of despotism, and will be a cordial to the heart of Metternich, sweet music in the ears of the haughty Czar, and a prophetic note of triumph to the sovereign What American lip will henceforth dare to breathe a sentence of condemnation against the bulls of the Pope, or the edicts of the Autocrat? Should tongue wag in affected sympathy for the denationalized Pole, the outlawed Greek, the wretched Serf, or any of the priest-ridden or king-ridden victims of Europe, will not a voice come thundering over the billows -

"Base hypocrites! let your charity begin at home ry, and you then proceed in confirmation of your own Carolinas! Go, pour the balm of own words, to quote an article from a Louisville consolation into the broken hearts of your two milpaper, to this effect: lions of enslaved children! Rebuke the murderers of Vicksburg! Reckon with the felons of Charles very, and such an effect did its "horrors" have upon him, that he could not resist acknowledging to gentlemen of our acquaintance how egregiously he had heremen of our acquaintance how egregiously he had here-tofore been mistaken. It happened, fortunately, that he passed the Sabbath in Lexington, and attended the African Baptist Church. The sight of so many well-dressed and well-behaved shaves opened his eyes.—When he saw that they worshipped without molestation or surveillance, he was further astonished, and when he studied their demeanor and countenances, all indicative of perfect happiness and contentment, he could but confess that his previous belief concerning slavery had been based upon information wholly incorrect. * * * In our city (Louisville) Mr. Sumner received the hospitable attention of several of our citizens. * * * While here, his expressions concerning the force of the property of withholding knowledge. ** tens. * * * While here, his expressions concerning the chercal minions of Southern taskmasters to rescan believe were in terms of agreeable surprise at the state their 'Resolutions' of withholding knowledge from immortal Americans! Rend the veil of legal enactments, by which the beams of light divine are hid-Now, Sirs, to this detailed statement I desire to make a denial, both general and particular. I den from millions who are left to grope their way deny it as a whole, and I deny it in all its details. Never any where in the slave States, or out of them, in public or in private, have I expressed opinions on slavery inconsistent with those I have uttered from my seat in the Senate or at home in preach clemency to the respectable horde who are dragging forth for immolation one of your own citer attended the African Baptist church there; I izens! Cease your anathemas against the Vatican, never saw its 'well-dressed and well-behaved slaves' done for Freedom and Morality!

Elected its entire delegation of United States
Representatives, who are a unit upon the question of Anti-Slavery.

What has the American Party of Massachusetts
done for Freedom and Morality!

What has the American Party of Massachusetts
done for Freedom and Morality!

Passed, through its State Large transfer as a gainst the Vation, and screw your courage up to resist the worse than and screw your courage up to resist the worse than and screw your courage up to resist the worse than and screw your courage up to resist the worse than and screw your courage up to resist the worse than and screw your courage up to resist the worse than and screw your courage up to resist the worse than and screw your courage up to resist the worse than appeal bulls of Georgia, demanding, at the peril of your tent; and I never made any confession that my previous belief concerning slavery had been based upon information wholly incorrect. This whole story is baseless as a dream. It is true that I was at Lexington; but I saw nothing there calculated to mitigate my previous aversion to slavery; nor did I ever acknowledge to the Republic the obligations of an oath, and the nybody that I had been mistaken 'egregiously,' guaranteed rights of a free people! Send not your banners to Poland, but tear them into shreds, to be otherwise.
It is true also that I was at Louisville for a sindistributed to the mob, as halters for your sons It is true also that I was at Louisville for a single day, cheered by pleasant hospitality; but I had no occasion to express any opinions on slavery. If I manifested an 'agreeable surprise' at anything, it was at the thorough-bred cattle, the woodlawn pastures and the blue grass, which are the pride of Kentucky. There was a 'surprise' of a different character which I could not fail to manifest, at nother place, when I witnessed the dishounds,* (the brute auxiliaries of Southern Liberty men,) howl and bark in unison with the demonia was with me cannot have forgotten the pain and ravings of a 'gentlemanly mob' - while above the Orator of the day, and beneath the striped and starry banner, stand forth in characters of blood, the dis tinctive mottoes of the age:

DOWN WITH DISCUSSION! LYNCH LAW TRIUMPHANT! SLAVERY FOR EVER! HAIL, COLUMBIA!

London Anti-Slavery Advocate for November, where it appears as an introduction to an extract from pease the frantic mother, robbed of her only child, one of Mr. Foster's late speeches: the centre of her hopes, and joys, and sympathies STEPHEN S. FOSTER.-When the history of the - restore to you desolate husband the wife of his bonuit-slavery enterprise shall be written at some fu-aure day, no man will be more nobly distinguishhuman flesh auctions of Richmond and New Orleans - 'undo the heavy burdens,' 'break every and talents to the cause than Stephen S. Foster.

Amongst the most prominent laborers in the lecture field, this gentleman and Mr. Pillsbury (now steeped in infamy and rank with blood, but in the

wrath of formal professors, whose enmity they have earned by exposing the gross inconsistency of the practices of American parties and churches with practices of American parties and churches with their own standards of opinion. These men are emi-nently of that class called ultra-Abolitionists.— They know slavery to be altogether evil, and will the people greedy of a world's execution? or have make no terms with it, on any pretence of politi-cal, religious, or social expediency. They will not they any sense of shame—any blush of patriotism they are sense of shame—any blush of patriotism

*See the accounts, in Southern newspapers, of a "curious mode know this cannot be true, for slaveholders and the apologists of slavery fear and hate them, as they hate all consistent friends of freedom. In private life, no men are more thoroughly above reproach, as husbands, fathers, friends, and members of soiety, than Messrs. Foster and Fillsbury. In any circumstances of pecuniary and moral temptation, we should depend upon them to any extent. They are the stuff of which the truly great men and benefactors of mankind in all ages are made.

The Victim's fathers, and acst, throw upon his face, and a cst, throw upon his has husbands, fathers, friends, and members of soiety, than Messrs. Foster and Fillsbury. In any circumstances of pecuniary and moral temptation, we should depend upon them to any extent. They are the stuff of which the truly great men and benefactors of mankind in all ages are made.

The Victim's is stretched upon his face, and a cst, throw upon his has the list of the bottom of the back. This is continued till the body is "lacerated." The Vicksburg (Miss.) Register says that Mr. Earl, one of the victim's of mobiocracy in Mississippl, was tortured a whole night to elicit confession. The trail all foremest across his body!!

The Vicksburg (Miss.) Register says that Mr. Earl, one of the victim's of mobiocracy in Mississippl, was tortured a whole night to elicit confession. The trail so on the bratal and helish forments laid Mr. Earl upon his face, and drew a cat tail foremest across his body!!

See also the accounts of the Mississippl murders given by a correspondent of the Charleston Courier, dating his letter Typer (how appropriate!) Bayo, Masison County, Miss. The following is an extract:—"Andrew Boy', a conspirator, was required by the Countries of Safety, and Mr. Dickerson, Hiram Reynolds, and the Mr. Earl, one of the winds of the Charleston Courier, dating his electer Typer (how appropriate!) Bayo, Masison County, Miss. The following is an extract:—"Andrew Boy', a conspirator, was required b

this issue, especially in New York, it waged the contest and won the victory. The Seward organ at Albany—the Evening Journal—only the day before the election, undertook to describe the difference between platforms of the various parties then

THE LIBERATOR.

exultation to the recent bloody dramas in the South, his death. When the mob passed along Washington and the pro-slavery meetings and mobs of the country generally, in proof of "the dangerous tendency of apprehensions of Mr. Vashon became fearfully arous-concerned between platforms of the various parties then the mob passed along Washington to the recent bloody dramas in the South, his death. When the mob passed along Washington street, shouting and yelling like madmen, the and the pro-slavery meetings and mobs of the country generally, in proof of "the dangerous tendency of Democratic principles." How long shall the deeds of ed. Presently there approached a group which appearance between platforms of the various parties then Democratic principles." How long shall the deeds of ed. Presently there approaches a growth of the car of Universal Free-peared even more infuriated than the rest, and he had a long that is every bear - sets speak louder than beheld, in the midst of this furious throng, Garrison dom? Vain is every boast -- acts speak louder than words. While

" Columbia's sons are bought and sold ; "

while citizens of America are murdered without trial; cessions to a bloody-minded multitude, and finally deeply sympathize with their "Southern brethren," ion their deeds of felony and murder, and obse-Christ, of every denomination, are making common cause with the plunderer of his species; yea, themselves reduce God's image to the level of the brute, and glory in their shame; I say, while these things exist, professions and boasts are "sounding brass;" men will learn to loathe the name of Republicanism, and deem it synonymous with mob despotism, and the foulest oppression on the face of the globe!

'A word to the opposers of the cause of emancips

ion. You must stop in your career of persecution, or proceed to still darker deeds and wider desolations. At present, you have done nothing but help us. You have, it is true, made a sincere, though impotent attempt to please your masters at the South. The Abditionists have risen, after every attempt to crush them, with greater energy and in greater numbers. They are still speaking; they are still writing; still praying; still weeping, (not over their sufferings, but your sins) - they are working in public and in prirate, by day and by night - they are sustained by principles you do not (because you will not) understand, principles drawn pure from the throne of Godthey have meat to eat which you know not of, and live, and are nourished, and are strong, while you wonder that they do not wither under your frown, and fall into annihilation before the thunderbolts of your wrath. Some of you have conversed with them. What think you of the Abolitionists? of their moral ourage - their tact in argument - their knowledge of the Scriptures - their interpretation of the Constitution? Have you found them ignorant? Have you found them weak? Have you not often been driven answers of these silly and deluded women and chilfinally by the sword, why delay? Commence the work of butchery to-day. Every hour you procrastinate, witnesses an increase of your victims, a defec- your readers. tion from your ranks, and an augmentation in numers and influence of those you wish to destroy. You selves what you are doing for the principles you profess to revere? In the name of sacred Liberty, I call upon you to pause. I conjure you,

"By every hallowed name, That ever led your sires to fame "-

oause, and see whither your present deeds are tendto us, before you condemn us, still more, before you will accept of them. Strike, but hear." Remember, too, that your vio- grind up a nigger for the sake of the ile. ence will effect nothing while the liberty of the press ried on the wings of the wind over sea and land, you ocracy. do but give a wider circulation to those principles and opinions by your acts of violence and blood. You awaken the desire, the determination, to know and anderstand what "these babblers say." Be prepared, therefore, to violate the Constitution by an the Liberty of the Press.'

REMINISCENCES. EN ROUTE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO BOSTON,)

October 21, 1855. RESPECTED FRIEND:

commemoration of the second decade of the Boston or Garrison Mob. I reconciled myself mainly by the Garrison Mob, I reconciled myself mainly by the fact, that thereby I had the opportunity afforded me of \$1000. I was offered a share to-day for \$400. But I didn't buy it, and don't intend to! Kansas is given holding arbitration, PASSMORE WILLIAMSON.

cipation, was delivered from the murderous hands of and standing," into Leverett Street Jail; and at this our 'fanatical, and 'nigger-thieving,' and 'pauper our landing, into Levelandson endures martyrdom and crime-polluted ranks! But, like the darkey who mediate emancipation to Jane Johnson and her two in Moyamensing Prison for his application of immediate emancipation to Jane Johnson and Ref.

Gov. Shannon is trying to deny his Westport proboys from her self-styled owner, John H. Wheeler.

My reflections upon the two historical events of
ters to the Herald of Freedom, on red flannel petticoats 1835 and 1855, induced my noting down the following reminiscences, hoping space may be found for This Convention is composed. them in your published report.

grace and infamy my native city.

ton street, where, at the tea-table that evening, were assembled many Boston merchants. The Abolition the leader of the least 'conservative' party here. Sevof what had occurred, two gentlemen warmly dissented, — one of whom, David Tilden, Esq., immediately Dr. Robinson is hardly sound on that subject, I sur

Anti-Slavery friends, whose feelings were deeply to send a few fanatics out? Plenty of room for the moved on the occasion.

JOHN T. HILTON accompanies of the meeting. Very strong prejudice against Free Negr They found the stairs impassable, in consequence of the crowd, and an altercation ensued. Mr. Ela was struck a severe blow by a man who rebaked him for upholding Abolitionists and 'niggers.' He resisted. until the parties were separated by the crowd rushing in the November number of this able and valuable to seize Garrison in Wilson's Lane. The women work: came down the stairs amidst the hootings and insultof the mob. Two prominent men were engaged in tearing down the sign. Mr. Hilton heard a printer inform the mob where Garrison was secreted, in the Rev. A. Woodbury. rear of the building, where he (Mr. H.) went with the rest, to do what he could to rescue him, or, at all Hill. events, to be at his side. He saw Mr. Garrison dragged into State street, divested of coat and hat, Smith, by C. C. Smith, Esq. and did not leave until Sheriff Parkman had him in

the City Hall. JOHN BOYER VASHON, of Pittsburg, Pa., was an eye-witness to the terrible scene, which was heartrending beyond his ability ever afterwards to express, as, of all living men, John B. Vashon loved William LLOYD GARRISON most; and this feeling of affect continued, for aught that is known, to the day of

himself, led on like a beast to the slaughter. He had been on the field of battle, had faced the cannon's mouth, seen its lightnings flash and heard its thunde while citizens of America are murdered without trial; while persons and property are at the mercy of a mob; while city authorities are obliged to make concessions to a bloody multitude, and finally violent death; while "gentlemen of standing and property" are in unholy lesgue to effect the abduction and destruction of a "forming of the press of helped to preserve his country's liberty on the plighted tion and destruction of a "foreigner," the head and tion and destruction of a "foreigner," the head and front of whose offending is, that he is laboring to save the country from its worst foe; while assemblages of highly respectable citizens, comprising large numbers of the clergy, and some of the judges of the land, are interrupted and broken up, and the houses of God in the they meet attacked in open day by thousands of men, armed with all the implements of densities and universal emancipation. Mr. Garrison subsequently thus referred to this circumstance in his paper:— On the day of the riot in Boston, he dined at my house, and the next densities and universal emancipation. demolition; while the entire South presents one great scene of slavery and slaughter; and while the North

Rev. James E. Chawford, now of Nantucket, landuiously do their bidding, by hunting down their own ed in Boston at the time of the mob, and, walking up fellow-citizens who dare to plead for equal rights; state street, suddenly encountered the riotous mul and, finally, while hundreds of the ministers of titude. On learning that Mr. Garrison was mobbed for words and deeds in behalf of the enslaved colored man, his heart and soul became fully dedicated to the cause of immediate emancipation. At a meeting of colored citizens, held in Bosto

August 27th, 1855, on the subject of Equal School Rights, WILLIAM H. LOGAN alluded to his receiving from Sheriff Parkman, soon after the mob, a pain of pantaloons, (or the remnants thereof,) which had torn from Mr. Garrison during the struggle. Mr. G. being present at the meeting, remarked, that, until that moment, he had never known what bec ment is a feature of martyrdom with which

Abolitionists in the United States have become familiar, especially Mr. Garrison, who, at the bidding of slavery, was, in 1829, incarcerated in Baltimore. these persecutions are to be accepted as jewels in their crown, as seals of their devotion to the cause of millions now in the prison-house of bondage. For whose speedy emancipation, I remain,

Fraternally yours, WM. C. NELL. Rev. SAMUEL MAY, JR., General Agent Mass. A. S. Society.

ANTI-SLAVERY COLPORTEUR -- AN EX-PERIENCE.

MR. EDITOR :- The very general kindness and cour tesy with which I have been received on my Tract mis sion in the towns of Marlboro', Westboro', Ashland and Hopkinton, make the exceptional cases more striking. It seems to me that there is a marked change in th to your wits' end by the probing questions or ready right direction. In the distribution of some hundreds of tracts in the above named towns, there have been but dren? How, then, do you expect to conquer? If two rejections of the offered tracts, and only one case of rudeness. This one case, however, was so marked that I am tempted to give it verbatim for the edification of

The colporteur called at a respectable looking farmhouse in -...... Seeing an open door, and hearing profess to be republicans. Have you ever asked yourcalled [the attention of the family to the business on hand. The democrat that confronted him was one of the unterrified-about six feet two in stockings-lean and muscular, sandy hair, and reddish whiskery bristles extending quite round the face.

Colporteur - I am distributing some Anti-Slavery

ng. Be honest - be just - just to yourselves, just Tracts, and shall be glad to give you one or two, if you

seek to destroy us. "Search us, and know our hearts; Democrat - Waul - gorry! no-I guess ye'd bette try us, and know our thoughts; and see if there be carry 'um 'long. Putty bizness, carring about them any wicked way in us." Condemn us not unheard. things. (Growing warm.) Darn it! any on ye would

The colporteur passed along, reflecting upon the remains. While the principles and opinions of Ab- power of Slavery. It can eat out the heart of the rudlitionists, as promulgated in their journals, are car- est as well as the most polished of the American dem-

LETTER FROM KANSAS.

HALL OF FREE STATE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVEN-

DEAR SIR-I have travelled in the Territory exten vely since Gov. Shannon arrived here. I once stated that I believed the Free State men outnumbered the pro-slavery residents, at least five to four. It is changed now. At the very lowest calculation, we are four to one-many maintain, ten to one. The result of Reeder's election has cast a damp on the spirits of the Missouri-Being unavoidably absent from home during your ans. They talk less confidently now. The price of located the seat of Government there, shares were Twenty years ago this day, William Lloyd Gar-Twenty years ago this day, while a like the who cannot he without having negroes to rule, alson, for promulgating the idea of immediate emanleaving the Territory; -bon coyage to them !-- and who cannot live without having negroes to rule, are doughfaces, who were ultra pro-slavery men a few short Boston mob, composed of "gentlemen of property months ago, are crawling towards us for admission into

This Convention is composed of men who glory in the name of 'Conservative.' They are 'practical men.'

I well remember the emphatically cloudy day, October 21, 1835, and the various scenes and incidents and cents. The President voted in Congress for the Newhich characterised it, shrouding with indelible dis-A friend of mine then boarded at a house in Boyls-decided by a popular vote, after the admission of Kantion, leaving the question of Slavery or Freedom to be Assembled many boston merchanes. The development the leader of the least conservative party nere. Several of the opposite party sincerely regard a negro slave najority evinced their proslavery spirit by approving as property—just as truly and rightfully as pigs, hardware or office-seekers are the property of their owners. became a subscriber to The Liberator, and so continued pect. I believe he holds, to use the language of until his decease, a few years since.

A sister of the coachman who so adroitly cluded the emanated from the foul and putrid sink of Abolitionism, Shawnee Baron, ' the vile and pestilential heresy, which A sister of the consumant who safely at the jail, often that man cannot hold property in man.' I guess, alluded to the impression made by that hour upon though, we will pass a Free State Constitution.

I have obtained the following facts from colored find work everywhere in the Territory. Can't you try JOHN T. HILTON accompanied DAVID H. Eta (a very strong prejudice against Free Negroes even in the

WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

CHRISTIAN EXAMINER. The following are the article

Art. I. The Present Theological Reaction in German ny, by Edward J. Young, of Halle, Germany. Art. II. Factory Life-its Novels and its Facts, b

Art. III. The First Chapter of Genesis, by Rev. Ther

Art. IV. Life and Correspondence of Rev. Sydne V. Bartol's Pictures of Europe, by Rev. P. H

Art. VI. The 'Ostenda Loquitur' of Hugo Grotin by Rev. N. L. Frothingham. Art. VII. Bayne's Christian Life, by Rev. Rufu

Art. VIII. Notices of Recent Publication IX. Obituary of Rev. Geo. F. Simmons.

MEMORIAL OF THE LATE MR ESTLE No. IV.

Mr. Garrison's visit to England, before-me contributed largely to increase Mr. Estley's sequentiation with the nature and workings of American 8 very, and with those open and subtle influen sustain it. He watched the course of Mr. Garr with the closest interest. Careful, moderate and en as Mr. Estlin was, in all his words, and in e as Mr. Louis forward, it will surprise no one that did not at once fully understand Mr. Garrison's did not at once tany and transfer the coupling appropriate to the coupling appropriate bold denunciations of oppression and its abelia wherever he found them, regardless of the con-quences to himself. But all his previous impressions Mr. Garrison's devotion to principle, and coace tious faithfulness to the cause of the enslaved, were firmed and thoroughly established by what he may a firmed and thoroughly established by what he mathematics to Great Britain. high moral character,' he writes, 'and his unselfet de votion to the great cause, secure for him respect an consideration.' It was Mr. Estlin's nature, and equa ly the result of all his habits, to adopt new view u opinions cautiously, and to take new steps slowly as gradually. But to him belongs, by universal conthe high praise of never flinching from a princip once seen to be true, nor deserting it for any case. his advancement in anti-slavery was slow, as comparwith some others, it was, on the other hand, sm The advance was a real gain, both to himself and oth ers. He never fell back. When he went forward, was with knowledge of the step he was taking, and the it would bring with it responsibilities and datics, and he was fully prepared to meet them. We dwell on this feature of Mr. Estlin's character with high respect an satisfaction. It gave him a solidity and reliability of character, which inspired entire confidence. It him one of the firmest and most invaluable of friends Every one knew where to find him, and none who sought his counsel or aid failed to be impressed with the highest respect for him as a man of the tracet prin ciple. Not blown about by every wind of doctrine, built on the rock of principle and truth, and kept his place and faith unshaken. When Mr. Garrison was about to leave England in

the autumn of 1846, Mr. Estlin went to Liverpool par posely to bid him farewell, as he had previou to London purposely to become acquainted with his and welcome him to England.

In June, 1847, Mr. Estlin addressed a public letter is the Rev. Edward Tagart, Secretary to the British and Foreign Unitarian Association, on 'the Present Page tion of English Unitarians, in reference to the America Slavery Question.' As a fair specimen of his writing as well as of his manner of dealing with the particular question before him, I subjoin an extract or two, regus ting that necessary limits do not allow of the republic tion of the entire letter :

· Let it then be borne in mind, that in a country professing Christians, three millions of its inhalis speaking the same language with the rest of its pe have the Bible sedulously withheld from them-to teach them to read the Bible is a criminal of punishable in some places, on a repetition of the by death. Yet great zeal exists in America spread of Christianity; large superscript spread of Christianity; large sums are collect heathen. Passing by three millions of their commen, as if they feared the gospel would commen, as if they feared the gospel would commen, the missionaries, laden with Bibles, go for distant lands. The Reports of the Board of fe Missions state, that their society converts an about 1,000 heathers to the religion of Christ; on the other hand, the birth tables of the show that 70,000 slaves are every year existence. So here are 1,000 annual conversions alve and 70,000 human-born, and forced to remain heale at home! Moreover, in the Christian communits the United States, men, women and children are silbenefit theological seminaries ;-they are sold t prove the lawfulness and desirableness of this while Ecclesiastical Synods have decided, that, is

With such facts full in their view, it is not to wondered at, that however much American Abeliac differ among themselves upon the mode of carrying their Anti-Slavery purposes, there is one point which they are unanimous,—namely, that there and all the others connected with slavery, one continuance to the religion of the country. the respectability and support given by the cederal bodies of their land, which maintain slaver, bishops and ministers are frequently holders of s and all the important lay-offices in the courts in Southern States are often filled by slav the Abolitionists all agree in maintainin stead of the sanction thus given to this in stead of the sanction thus given to this angular, ters of the gospel were to speak out against the sin as its enormity demands, (instead of being upon it, or calling upon the Scriptures to furnish ments in its defence,) slavery would immediate

Upon those religious bodies in the United S are most numerous, the greatest responsibility is matter, of course, rests. These are the Presbyters the Congregationalists, the Baptists, the Methods and the Episcopalians; but I regret to believe, the Unitarians, in proportion to their number, are most as answerable as other sects, for the enound ment they afford to the continuance of slavery.

· But occasions will occur, on which there will be difficulty as to the appropriate line of our cost. The American Unitarian Association, at the press. ment, furnishes a good illustration of the circums under which a gister society in Britain has, in my a right to offer remonstrance upon the slavery gens in any official communication that may be held with The first faume on its List of Officers, as given in Boston 'Unitarian Annual Register.' for 1817, it is Boston ' Unitarian Annual Register,' for 184 of the Rev. Dr. Dewey; and the last nam of the Rev. Dr. Dewey; and the last namesteen Vice-Presidents is Dr. Whirtidge, of Son as. When Dr. Dewey was in England, in 18 serted that he had been for many years a mescret society for the abolition of slavery, and there was much injustice in its being though inferred from his mode of arguing on the uithe was but lukewarm in the cause of the silvet, on his return to the United States, he pu Address on 'American Morals and Manners, he speaks of the colored race as a 'despised. he speaks of the colored race as a 'despised' separated from the white inhabitants by 'physical, if not mental, barriers'—an asset with the full knowledge of an almost white recording to the color of scendants of negroes at the South, the offshiquity. And then, as a remedy for the viil of sixth part of his countrymen, with skins diffeored from his own, he recommends their rather soil of their birth (of inhabiting which its as strong as Dr. Dewey's) to distant teritories. Such are the sentiments of the President of the Presi

Such are the sentiments of the President of the ican Unitarian Association. And then, with red Dr. Whitridge, one of the Vice-President, a more need be said of him than the simple stat that he is himself a holder of slaves.

Now, had these facts been fully known and one of, I can hardly suppose that some of the speake ed, I can hardly suppose that some of the speakers our meeting would have taken such low view of the slavery question as their observations indicated.

This letter attracted much attention among English Unitarians, as it could not fail to do, soming from our so judicious and so highly esteemed among his religion

associates as Mr. Estlin was. At about the same time, he writes that 'the among the Unitarians is likely to do good.' One of its objects was to secure such an awakened conscience all feeling in the denomination, 'that American Unitarial ministers visiting this country (England) may not be pect to altogether escape inquiry into their pre

course on the slavery question.' It was early in this year that a letter was sent.

The Friends of Unitarian Christianity in Boote, their Brethren in a Common Faith in England land,' inviting the latter to join in the celebratis the religious anniversaries usually held in Boston the month of May. The letter was duly received by it Committee in London, but so strong was the feeling with had been awakened among the English Unitarian the subject of Slavery, and the connection of As Unitarians with it, that, at the annual meeting of Unitarians in London, the first of May, no solid had or proposed in relation to the invitation. months elapsing, and no official reply to it having his sent, an independent 'Reply' was drawn apin h tol, extensively circulated through the kingdom, of very numerously signed by ministers and laynes, a

ve England in

Liverpool pur-

excited to this country. To this movement, Mr. ed to this country. To this and ement, Mr. nd in carrying it to a successful termination, his and in carrying a Some among us do not forget the tos of derision and even insolence in which certain basing Unitarians in and around Boston, assailed this of Uniterials in any reply. That it may be seen what sas they so treated, in preference to making any at-

and to answer, a few extracts are subjoined : tesple to answer, a lew extractions would . To be permitted to share in your celebrations would . To be permitted to share in your celebrations would . To be permitted to share in ground; and the seenes would indeed, be interesting ground; and the seenes would have been familiar to the living and the dead, which have been familiar to the living and the dead, which have been familiar to the living and the dead, which have been familiar to the living and the angular to the living and the seenes when the seenes were seened and to the seenes with the seenes when the seenes were seened to be a seene seenes and the seenes when the seenes were seenes when the seenes which is seenes which is seenes when the seenes which is seenes when the seenes which is seenes which is seenes which is seenes when the seenes which is seenes which is seenes when the seenes which is seenes when the seenes which is seenes when the seenes which is seenes which is seenes which is seenes when the seenes which is seenes which is seenes when the seenes when the seenes which is seenes when the seenes when t

otion.' sless, in the exercise of the liberty where-Neertheless, in the exercise of the fibery whether the gospel makes us free,—and encouraged by the help gospel makes us free,—and encouraged by the silection of the brotherly relation in which you persilection of the brotherly relation in which you persilect the well as the silection of the sil have been lately informed, which justify our anxies and explanation,—in order to disembarrans a sal which, apart from those circumstances, could relievely than acceptable and grateful to our

has been reported, brethren, that among the offi-It is been reported important of those Societies in ors of one of the most important of those Societies, in ors of one of the most invited us to take a part, whose operations you have invited us to take a part, whose operations you have individual in the unhappy predicament of bears of the control o

Upon this fact the respondents briefly enlarge, en treating attention to it, and close with the hope tha realing acceptance of the West, with regard to slavery and darcholders, may be "above fear and above regroath." To make such a temperate and friendly appeal the object of ridicule, may be an easy thing for some minds; but even they must have sorely felt the strait they were in, before they could consent to the

In allusion to the subjects just mentioned, Mr. Estlin rote, in September, 1847-

Many thanks for the Christian Register and World Many thanks for the Christian Register and World, at the other papers which gave me so lively an paresim of the feeling that exists among Unitarians Boston. The manner in which the Christian Register as dealt with my letter to Mr. Tagart (if general sees your editors) would lead me to suppose that a ferent standard of morals, or a different mode of ferent standard of morals, or a different mode of terpreting language, exists amongst you, from what recognize I here. It would not be considered very morable, nor quite honest in an editor,—especially of edizious paper,—to characterize my letter to Mr. T. engions paper,—to characterize my fetter to Art. T. containing 'offensive personalities,' and, while proing to omit such improper parts of the communicate, to leave out chiefly or only those which speak returbly of America. Perhaps, however, the editor writes as 'offensive personalities,' all references to sons upon subjects not agreeable to them.'

More than fifteen hundred signatures were appendto the above-named Reply, but among them were of included (with a few honorable exceptions,) the ames of the 'influential' and 'leading' ministers of denomination in Great Britain. When, indeed, was erer known, or where, that this class of men came to the help of any great movement for truth, freedom, · Have any of the rulers believed on him? speeringly asked concerning Jesus; and his cause. newing itself in every age, meets with the self-same pasure of supercilious indifference, or timid neglect, the wise men and scribes and teachers of vain phiophies. 'Our move,' writes Mr. Estlin, ' has occasioned much dissatisfaction among the more influentia art of the Unitarian body. I suspect my fanaticism surprised some who considered me an old-school percelise, and once gave me credit for commor more and safe judgment.' But, he adds, 'If among ministers we have met with repulse and censure rom some, others, with warm and wise feeling, have sympathized with and encouraged us.' Blessed they who are willing to be of 'no reputation' for right-

in October, 1847, he says :

be not imagine I needed information of Mr. Garisn's tour to the West. I saw too much of him,
thichere, not to feel a personal interest in him. My
aughter, Miss P——, and myself traced his route on
ar maps, and thought and talked of him on the days
then the programme of his proceedings, in the Liberair, enabled us to know where he was.

In January, 1848, he says, 'As I am now writing, tables are covered with pictures, &c., preparations naking by --- and --- for next year's Boston Ba r! No day, not many hours in any day, pass here, which your cause is not thought of, talked of, and

During the whole struggle in France, and other Eucountries, against their oppressive governments, fr. Estlin's mind was deeply interested, and his letters abound in valuable suggestions. From the first, he doubted if France would be able to maintain a republic, or if her people were fitted for it, and expected a return

la October, 1848, he writes, "We have attacked one 'Free Church of Scotland' deputies, who came to Bristol to ask for money, upon their union with archolders, and advised them to 'send back the

The Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass havog been, at about this time, translated into French by Miss Parkes of Bristol, its publication at Paris was se ured by Mr. Estlin, who with the aid of a few friends alranced the sum required by the publisher.

The case of Messrs. Drayton and Sayres, imprisat Washington for the crime of endeavoring to give libeny to seventy victims of American Despotism, deeply aterested Mr. Estlin's thoughts and feelings, and he sent a contribution to the fund raised for their aid and

la the autumn of 1848, he attended a public religious beeting at Exeter, Devonshire, and, being invited to peak on the subject of Christian Philanthropy, did so, welling especially upon American Slavery ; - after renarking that some of the most eminent of their minisers [in England] had not paid the subject the attention deserved, and were behind their flocks, -he particutriy noticed Rev. J. Martineau's opinion that slaveolding was not an 'individual sin,'-that it was 'the misfortune of the individual, the crime of the State. any an uneducated, simple-minded layman, said Mr. could calighten Mr. Martineau's understanding, ad (he hoped) could warm his heart, on this subject, al asked if the slaveholders could wish a better ally. January, 1849. 'I do not see my way clear to sign seary, 1849. 'I do not see my way clear to sign feition to Parliament, asking for increased duties sixte-grown sugars. I am doubtful how far the tiple is a correct one to fetter free-trade, and precors large masses of poor people from having cheap it, by imposing protective duties for the purpose of saing Slavery, in one direction only, leaving it unrolled in a far wider sphere. I look upon free-trade in instrumentality in upsetting slavery eventually. I throw no obstacles in the way of those who think insently on this matter, or who may be disposed by yiew of it, to pay attention to the subject.'

This view was afterwards your convents counted. I

This view was afterwards very generally adopted, I ere, not by political economists merely, but by the proportion of intelligent Anti-Slavery people bout the kingdom.

deference has already been made to Mr. Estlin's re as character and reverential spirit. These were mes sorely tried and offended, by articles appearin the Liberator; and, before he fully understood stounds of freedom, toleration, and respect for the victions of all truth-seeking minds, upon which that per is conducted, he was disposed at times to censure a solitor for the admission of such articles. This was obably the severest test to which his love of freedom. of the Anti-Slavery cause, could be put. It nobly flood the trial. Some direct correspondence (I think) bok place between him and Mr. Garrison, upon this mbject, and he became fully convinced that more and Pealer evils had resulted, and would continue to result from interdicting freedom of thought and discussion than ever could arise from the largest liberty, especally in cases where a conscientious regard for Truth an hight sat at the helm. In January, 1849, alluding to the or two pieces which had then recently appeared. tor, he said, 'Some of the language in refercase to the Deity lately published in the Liberator, is 21 Cornhill, Boston.

coarse and offensive. Be assured I speak of this in sorrow, not in anger.' In October, of same year, he writes, 'The article, 'Kossuth and Jesus,' much inter-ested me. If all the 'infidels' in the world were such

co-operative agencies existing in this city, that censorship of the press so far has advanced from being customary to seem normal and proper. But the open attempt to obstruct the free expression of opinion in matters purely literary is somewhat novel, and shows a rare combination of ignorance and impudence, cool enough for the latter part of November, and in this sense seasonable, though by no means satisfactory. In the article copied below from the Traveller, our readers will find an appropriate reception of the attempt made by Messrs Ticknor and Fields to bully the editors of that paper for expressing an unfavorable opinion of a book sent to them, for editorial notice. We fear that Mr. sent to them for editorial notice. We fear that Mr Longfellow will be much more annoyed than amused by this undertaking of his publishers to extort favorable notices of his poems from the press, but we have seldom seen a richer specimen of that blundering which distinguished authority has pronounced worse than crime.

ATTEMPT TO COERCE THE PRESS.—Amidst the anxieties and cares of public journalism, not the least is the fact that, in the faithful discharge of duty, occasions arise in which it becomes necessary to make statements or propound opinious which are sure to be more or less distasteful to individuals. Thorny always is the path of opposition, and so far as personal considerations are concerned, nothing would be more agreeable than to say a good word of everything and everybody. But, however it may happen to be with publishers, no such flowery path is spread for the honest, independent and conscientious editor. In its highest sense a newspaper should be, not only the leader of public opinion, but the conservator of public morals, and the exponent and director of public taste. Gentlemen are very fond of toasting, "the freedom of the press," when it is confinded to an abstract and safe sentimentality, but they are apt to grow very testy when that press is compeled, in the discharge of its high functions, to disturb their cherished crotchets, or take any step which may apparently interfere with their self-interest. Some there are who appear to entertain the vulgar notion that an ewspaper should be nothing but a mere advertising sheet, and that its highest office is to "puff" the goods was the opportunity needed." ' ATTEMPT TO COERCE THE PRESS .- Amidst the anxie parently interfere with their self-interest. Some there are who appear to entertain the vulgar notion that a newspaper should be nothing but a mere advertising sheet, and that its highest office is to "puff" the goods which tradesmen find it for their interest to bring before the public in its pages. Out upon the thought! It would indeed be a melancholy day for the world, if the engine now so potent for good should ever sink into such fathomless degradation. Happity there is no danger of such an evil. The public too well appreciate the value of an independent, high-toned newspaper. The appreciation ensures for such a print an extensive circulation; that extensive circulation renders it the interest of parties to advertise in its columns; and this again enables its conductors to take entirely independent ground on all questions of public interest.

We have been led into these remarks by the receipt of a letter, which, unwilling as we are to speak of performed.

of a letter, which, unwilling as we are to speak of per-sonal concerns, we feel it but an act of justice to our-selves to lay before the public. Among the departments of the 'Traveller' to which we have sought to give special prominence and excellence, is one devoted to no-tices of new publications issuing from the press; and we have the satisfaction of knowing that this is a feawe have the satisfaction of knowing that this is a feature of our paper which the general public regard as of no ordinary value. In the execution of this delicate and responsible task, we have ever sought to be kindly in our criticisms, and if we have erred at all, we have erred in being the very reverse of severe and unjust; every work of any value has received our heavty commendation. In the discharge of this duty, we have known neither author nor publisher, and have been not tuated only by the motives—first, of fostering the diffusion of a healthy literature, creditable to our national liberty.

the fundamental principles of State Rights and Personal Liberty.

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Bold Personal It fundamental principles of State Rights and Personal It fundamental principles of State Rights a dropped from human pen. In verse, it contains nothing so precious as the golden time which will be lost in the

the criticism appeared, we were favored, post-haste, with the following extraordinary epistle:-

" DEAR SIRS-From the above extract from a notice of one of our publications in this evening's Traveller, we presume your Editors care very little for our personal feelings as publishers, or our friendly regard any way. So marked and complete a depreciation of our book is, to say the least, uncalled for. You will please send in your bill of all charges against us, and in future we will not trouble you with our publications or the adventure of them. You will please as too the in-Respectfully, Ticknon & Fields."

Tuesday evening, Nov. 13. The way in which Messrs. Ticknor & Fields obtrude themselves between an author and his work, to save the latter from an honest criticism, is so absurd as to call for no comment; it is sufficient to point it out. But they may deceive themselves if they hope to defeat criticism by withholding their publications from us, as they propose to do. We shall find no difficulty probably in procuring copies of such of their works as may be worthy of criticism.

Political economists tell us that demand always ensures causely. The following letter, which was nicked.

sures supply. The following letter, which was picked up between 135 Washington street and somewhere else, seems to show that a critic of the sort required is on Come, uncles and cousins; come nieces and aunts seems to show that a critical tree of the seems to show that a critical tree of them hand, and ready for action. We intrust it (in confidence) to our readers, begging that any one of them who happens to be passing by the foot of School street the passing by the foot of School street will step in and deliver it, as directed.

To Messes. Ticknor and Fields. (Private.)

RESPECTED Sins .- We are about to commence the Respected Sims,—We are about to commence the publication of a literary journal, to be called 'The publication of a literary journal, to be called 'The Echo'; with a motto embodying Mr. Hillard's fine sentiment about having due regard to 'the hand that feeds us.' We respectfully solicity your patronage by subsuits 'We respectfully solicity your patronage by subsuits and advertising; and we shall endeavor to timent about having due regard to 'the hand that feeds us.' We respectfully solicit your patronage by subscription and advertising; and we shall endeavor to solicy critical notices satisfactory to you, of any books which you may do us the honor to send, especially your own publications. In regard to these last, any suggestions which you may make as to the extracts to be copied, and the style and energy of the praise to be bestowed, will be carefully attended to.

With the highest esteem, we desire to be literally Your obedient servants,

MEEK & SLEEK.

MEEK & SLEEK.

Nov. 20th, 1855.

The grandfather smiles at the innocent mirth, And blesses the power that has guarded his hearth; the remembers no trouble, he feels no decay, the American Anti-Slavery Society by applying to Jacon Walfon, Adrian. Those living in Northern and Central Ohlo should apply to J. McMillan, Salem, Columbiana Co., Ohio. Those farther West can apply to either of the above persons, or can send direct to the Anti-Slavery Offices, 138 Nassau St., New York, or 21 Cornbill, Boston.

MORE SOUTHERN VAPORING Gov. Wiston, of Alabama, in his recent message, remarks as follows on the slavery issue:-

writes, 'The article, 'Kossuth and Jesus,' much interested me. If all the 'infidels' in the world were such as Mr. Garrison, we should at least have a Christian world, if not a theological one.'

Speaking of a visit made to Bristol at this time, by Mrs. Follen and Misc Cabot, he says, 'I went with them to the Blind Asylum, and great was the delight of the girls to see and to talk to ladies who had actually sold their basket-work at Boston. Mrs. Follen spoke most pleasantly to them, and left a strong impression on them.'—M.

PREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

The daily press of Boston, (with three-quarters of an exception,) has so long been closed to any strong and decided expression of opinion against slavery, and its co-operative agencies existing in this city, that censorship of the press so far has advanced from being customers. But the next should be such as the only corrective of these transfers as the only corrective of these transfers.

Is THIS TRUE? A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, writing from Pittsburgh, gives the public some statements which are of a startling character, and which, if true, ought to rouse the people of Pennsylvania and the entire Union to a sense of their degradation and danger. In speaking of the Passmore Williamson case, the writer says:

prisoned.

'The prisoners were brought before the Supreme court of Wisconsin, upon a writ of habeas corpus, and were by the court discharged.

'Since then, a writ of error has been issued by the Supreme Court of the United States to the Supreme court of the State of Wisconsin. We learn the Supreme court of the State of Wisconsin utterly denies the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States in such a case.

manner we cannot but express a regret that our own per national poet should not have selected as the theme of his mass, something higher and better than the silly legends of the savage aborigines. His poem does not awaken one single sympathetic throb; it does not teach a single truth; and rendered into prose, Hiawatha would be a mass of the most childish nonsense that ever through the proped from human pen. In series is guidanced from the from human pen. In series is guidanced from the from human pen. In series is guidanced from the from human pen. In series is guidanced from the from human pen. In series is guidanced from the from human pen. In series is guidanced from the from human pen. In series is guidanced from the from human pen. In series is guidanced from the from human pen. In series is guidanced from the from

so precious as the golden time which will be lost in the reading of it."

We feel confident that the justice of our criticism will be at least recretly acknowledged by all whose opinion is of value; but admitting, for the sake of argument, that we are utterly wrong; we honestly think otherwise; and we claim the right, one which we shall never relinquish nor fail to exercise, to state exactly what we think. But this right, one Boston book publisher seems disposed to question, for, on the morning after the criticism appeared, we were favored, post-haste.

BOSTON, NOV. 13. STATE CONVENTION OF SABBATI BOSTON, NOV. 13. STATE CONVENTION OF SABBARY SCHOOL TEACHERS. A State Convention of Sabbart School Teachers of the several Evangelical denomina-tions is in session here, and well attended. Addresses were made during the day and this evening, by Rev. Messrs. Adams, Kirk, Vinton, Storrs, and others.

way. So marked and complete a depreciation of our book is, to say the least, uncalled for. You will please tend in your bill of all charges against us, and in future we will not trouble you with our publications or the advertisements of them. You will please also stop the paper.

Rev. Dr. Adams was chosen Chairman of a Commit tee to prepare an address on the subject of Sabbat Schools, and another Committee was appointed to ganize the Association thoroughly, for the purper.

Ticknor & Fields."

Ticknor & Fields."

The State Journal well says :-

Come home from the college, ye ringlet-haired youth; Come home from your factories, Ann, Kate, and Ruth; From the anvil, the counter, the farm come away— Home, home with you, home!— it is Thanksgiving Day.

Now children revisit the darling old place; Now brothers and sisters, long parted, embrace; The family ring is united once more, And the same voices shout at the old cottage door.

OUR COURSE COMMENDED. NEW YORK, Nov. 17, 1855.

I must try to express to you, however feebly, the delight I experience from reading your manly and timely letter to the Lecture Committee. It rings like the true pet blast of the Warrior for God and Truth : it is the right word of fire at the right time. I thank you a thousand times for uttering it, and I believe it will reach and stir other hearts than mine. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. We cannot be too thankful to those faithful watchers, who, far in advance of the hosts, warn

us of the coming peril.

But what shall be said of an ANTI-SLAVERY Committee of Massachusetts men, so forgetful not only of con-sistency and self-respect, but of the honor of the dear old State, that they stoop to the humiliating folly of inviting that insolent braggart Toombs, to desecrate her

soil by his polluting presence?

To be sure, with burning, choking shame, I confes it, freedom has been struck down by her own children, the slave-driver has cracked his whip, and successfully plied his infernal trade within sound of Bunker Hill. Our own Curtises and Lorings, greedily sinking to lower deep than Toombs or Mason could hope to reach, have sided the murderous deed; but it need not, must

not happen again. For God's sake, let the ANTI-SLAVERY men of Massa chusetts be MEN, and no longer ask or receive 'favor' from the enemies of liberty!

Let us have but one battle-cry- Give me liberty, or give me death !" F. S. C.

Extract of a letter from an exteemed friend of the slave in Providence, dated Nov. 20, 1855 :-

'Your friends here rejoice at your refusal to lecture in the Anti-Slavery course in Boston, to which are invited Hilliard, Toombs, Butler, and others. Your letter of denial to the Committee will do more good than the committee will do more good than to the Committee will do fosiura R. Boston, Oct. 30, 1855. GIDDINGS, (who has just lectured here,) was delighted with its tone and spirit, and highly approved the stand | St. you have taken in this matter.

Per order, C. LENOX REMOND, President.

N. B. The pro-slavery character of the Constitution, the present administration, Know-Nothing party and press, and the danger of the Anti-Slavery cause from these and kindred influences, will be thoroughly canrased and investigated.

**COLORED PATRIOTS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.'—This book is furnished to subscribers for one dollar; to others, for one dollar and twenty-five cents—persons abroad forwarding this amount will receive it, postage paid.

WM. C. NELL. PLEASANT AND PROFITABLE EMPLOY.

MENT-In every town and village, for Men and Women, to sell our neat, cheap, and quick-selling books, and to canvas for our Popular Scientific Journals. All who engage with us will be secured from the possibility of loss. Profits, very liberal. Please address FOWLER AND WELLS, 808, Broadway, New York.

OBITUARY.

Passed into the spirit world, on the evening of the 24th ult., in the 50th year of his age, Azaliai Schooler, of the town of Waterloo, Seneca Co., N. Y. Few the term paid for expires, and the subscriber does not men are removed, the loss of whose society, in the quiet and unobtrusive walks of life, will be more deeply felt by relatives and friends, and the latter were many. To know him was to love him. In the relations of husband, father, friend and neighbor, his example was indeed beautiful. While firm to the true and right, his kigd and gentle spirit subdued and conciliated their opposites, and won, almost universally, love and expensively and interesting the spirit subdued and conciliated their opposites, and won, almost universally, love and exteem. His philanthropy, as his religion, refused the limitations of sect or class. Man was his brother, and to the appeals of suffering humanity his heart responded. The elevation of universal man, his progressive development in intelligence and goodness, was a cherished object of his desires. Hence slavery and intemperance, and every social wrong and degrading vice, statistically and degrading vice, section of the statistical theory and intermperance, and every social wrong and degrading vice, statistically and the subscriber of the development in intelligence and goodness, was a cherished object of his desires. Hence slavery and intermperance, and every social wrong and degrading vice, statistically and the subscriber of the subscriber. The name of the advance payment, waiting a fresh remittance from the subscriber. If none comes, the account is closed. We pay no local agents; wish no money paid to any when the payer over paper on the expiration of the advance payment, waiting a fresh remittance from the subscriber. If none comes, the account is closed. We pay no local agents that the subscriber of the subscriber of the subscriber of the destation of the advance payment, waiting a fresh remittance from the subscriber to not seed to the subscriber to no legal process kind and gentle spirit subdued and conciliated their opposites, and won, almost universally, love and esteem. His philanthropy, as his religion, refused the limitations of sect or class. Man was his brother, and to the appeals of suffering humanity his heart responded. The clevation of nuiversal man, his progressive development in intelligence and goodness, was a cherished object of his desires. Hence slavery and intemperance, and every social wrong and degrading vice, as antagonistic of this object, received his hearty condemnation. A firm believer in immortality, both from reflection and a careful attention to facts, many of them coming within his own observation and experience, the composure and cheerfulness with which he met a gradually declining state of health, and the west serenity of countenance which continued with him to the close, were truly instructive and delightful to contemplate. Consciousness remained to the end, and his close was quiet and gentle, as if breathing his spirit into the embraces of angel visitants in performance of a mission from the Infinite Parent.

T. M.

LECTURES ON SLAVERY. This course of Lectures will be delivered in the TREMONT TEMPLE, at 7 1-2 o'clock, on THURSDAY, EVENINGS, in the order indicated in the following list:

Nov. 22—Hon. HORACE MANN, of Ohlo.

JOHN G. WHITTIER, Esq.—Powm.

Dec. 6—Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's Drama,
Read by MRS. M. E. WEBB.

Dec. 13—Hon. JOSEPH M. ROOT, of Ohlo.
Dec. 20—Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, of New York.
Dec. 27—Hon. LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, of Ohlo.
Jan. 3—Hon., HENRY W. HILLIARD, of Ala.
Jan. 24—Hon. ROBERT TOOMBS, of Geo. Jan. 24—Hon. ROBERT TOOMBS, of Geo. Jan. 81—Hon. HENRY B. STANTON, of New York. Feb. 7—WENDELL PHILLIPS, Esq. Feb. 14—Dr. WILLIAM ELDER, of Pa. Feb. 21—Hon. JAMES BELL, of N. H. Mar. 6—EDWIN P. WHIPPLE, Esq.

PROBABLE SUBSTITUTES Hon. A. P. BUTLER, of S. C. Dr. WILLIAM A. SMITH, of Va. Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, of N. Y.

**Sashington st. **

Samuel G. Howe, Samuel G. Howe, Chairman Lecture**

PHYSIOLOGY, AND HEALTH, at the New England Female Medical College.—The first of a Course of Eight familiar and practical Lectures, illustrated with the apparatus of the Institution, was given by Wm. Symisoron Brown, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, on Wednesday, Oct. 21, at 3 o'clock, P. M., in the new Lecture Hall: the Course to be continued at the same hour and place on successive Wednesday afternoons.

These Lectures are free to Nurses; and will be useful to them as preparatory to a Course to be given on the

to them as preparatory to a Course to be given on the Care of the Sick and the Management of the Sick-

room.

Tickets for the Course, \$1; single tickets, 15 cents to be had of the subscriber, at the College, 274 Wash-

SALLIE HOLLEY, an Agent of the Mass. Anti-Providence, R. I., Sanday, Nov. 25.
Pawtucket, "Tuesday, "27.

Gionoxo, (who has just lectures here,) was delighted with its toos and spirit, and high approved the stand you have taken in this matter.

True Loxono Arti-Stavery Arvocare. This is a small mentity periodical, devoted to radical and uncertainty. The standard production of the true productive. It is a game. It is a game. It is a game is related to a state of the standard productive. It is original articles are interesting. Also, and insure tive. It editor combines with a rare knowledge of human nature, a theorem and the standard productive. It is a nature colonia healing article in the last muster, we give in another colonia healing article in the last muster, and the standard productive will be a standard productive. It is a note vincilable auxiliary of the Aurician Autt-Stavery Boeley.—Olto Jast North years and value and the standard productive to consideration. With but, a subordinate regard for the Africacat, since the commencatement, we can commendation. And we would further a higher than the standard productive that this is a favorable time to subscribe, the fourth year of the paper having just commencal, the commencation of the paper having just commencal commencation.

Mary, Jr., 21 Cornhill.

The American Autt-Stavery Society, in all of the new series of Tructs.

Mary, Jr., 22 Cornhill.

The American Autt-Stavery Society, well and of the new series of Tructs.

Franch Art. Stavery Society, well well with the subscribed production of the subscribed production and the subscribed production of t "James Anderson, Kirkcaldy, do. 2 40
Oct. 29. Miss Betsey Pratt, Carver, Mass., has left one dollar with R. F. Wallout for fugitive slaves.

"James Anderson, Kirkcaldy, do. 2 40
the victims—by the repeated and utter vitiation of their elections by an armed mob collected by conspirator, and hurled suddenly upon them from the border counties of the neighboring Slave State, is destined to sweep away the land-marks of old party feuds, and unite THE ESSEX COUNTY ANTI-SLAVERY SO-CIETY will hold its next quarterly meeting in Man-chester, on Saturday evening and through the day on Sunday, 1st and 2d December next. S. S. Foster, C. L. Remond, and others will address the meeting. Per order,

while the TEMPERANCE REFORM, including the entire suppression of the Traffic in Intoxicating Beverages, will find in it, as hitherto, an earnest and unflinching champion.

Commencing as a daily folio sheet of moderate size,
and with scarcely a shadow of patronage, THE TRIBUNE is now issued in quarto form DAILY (three distinct editions), SEMI-WERKY And WEEKY, on a sheet
44 by 34 inches, eight ample pages of six columns each.
Its circulation has steadily grown from nothing to the
following aggregates: following aggregates :

Daily issues (evening and morning) 29,500 copies. Semi-Weekly, 14,175 " Weekly, California edition, 136,500 4

186,175 copies. Total,

We believe no other newspaper in the world has a subscription list over half so large as this; and no periodical of any sort can rival it. And while its extreme cheapness rendering an increase of paying readers only an indirect pecuniary advantage to us, has doubtless largely swelled its subscription list, it would be absurdity not to perceive in this unprecedented patronage some evidence of public approval and esteem.

\$11,25.

WEEKLY, \$2; three copies for \$5, five copies for \$8; ten copies for \$12; twenty copies to one address for \$20; larger clubs, \$1 each subscriber.

Additions may at all times be made to a club at the price paid by those already in it.

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SHALL we have your hearty ecoperation in our efforts to place in the hands of every intelligent reader, these two books?—

I. The North-Side View of Slavery,

The Canadian Refugees' Own Narratives. By BENJ, DREW.

II. An Inside View of Slavery,

A TOUR AMONG THE PLANTERS. By Dr. C. G. PARSONS.

By Da. C. G. PARSONS.

It should be borne in mind, that these volumes are not works of fiction, or stories of the imagination, but true records of what these intelligent travellers saw with their own eyes, and heard with their own ears; and we challenge the world to disprove the truth of their averments. Mr. Drew went to Canada, and travelled from town to town, from cabin to cabin, and took down the statements which fell from the lips of the Refugees; and he has given them to the world, nearly verbatim, in this soul-stirring volume.

MEN AND WOMEN OF AMERICA! You may learn much, if you will, from these THIRTY THOUSAND CANADIAN SLAVES. They can take you behind the curtain, and tell you of the practical workings of the slave system,—that beautiful, Christian, Democratic institution of America, which finds so many appologists and defenders. They can tell you of the sufferings.

and defenders. They can tell you of the sufferings, toils, privations and perils which they endured and suffered, in effecting their escape from the land of bondage; and they will speak to you of their present prospects and hopes, in their undisturbed Canadian homes.

THE INSIDE VIEW, by Dr. PARSONS, THE LNSIDE VIEW, by Dr. PARSONS,
Is a most graphic description of what he saw and heard
of the workings of the 'parriarchal institution,' during a two years' sojourn among the planters of the extreme South,—those modern Abrahams, Isaacs and
Jacobs. But few have had such opportunities for
close observation as Dr. Parsons. He penetrated where,
perhaps, no other Northern man had ever preceded
him, and saw in detail, and in extenso, from day to
day, and from week to week, sights well calculated to
arouse the hidden fire of a freeman's heart.

PREEMEN OF AMERICAL Read and circulate these books! We want ONE THOUSAND AGENTS, to canvass the entire North with these arguments for Freedom. Scatter them broadcast!

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To those who would be repelled by a tale of wrongs and atrocities, however true they might be, the Publishers desire to say, that this is in the best sense a Novel—a love story, if the reader pleases—relating to the fortunes of persons belonging to the Privileoff Class. The condition of the Southern Slave is not the theme of the book. It is true, the author has written with a purpose, but it does not lie upon the surface; and the reflective reader will find that its force falls quite as much upon Northern as upon Southern society.

y. The Publishers do not wish to give any hint of the UNIQUE PLOT of this Novel; preferring that the thousands of readers should enjoy the pleasures of its surprises for them-

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Showing the Improvements in Travel, and the Newest Methods of reaching the Celestial City. By GEORGE WOOD.

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trenchant satire upon life, manners, and opinious; and at the same time, it has much of pathos which cannot but awaken sympathy.

This work will make a sensation in the religious

world. It is proper to add, that the author takes the same stand-point with honest John Bunyan. PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO., PUBLISHERS.

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'We have no clue to the authorship of this remarkable story, which, whether a pure fiction, or, as it purports to be, a record of facts, cannot but become a work of no inconsiderable note."—Boston Atlas.

For sale by booksellers generally. Published by MASON BROTHERS, Oct. 19. 8t New York

COLORED PATRIOTS OF THE

American Revolution, WITH SKETCHES OF SEVERAL

DISTINGUISHED COLORED PERSONS; To which is added a brief survey of the Condition and Prospects of Colored Americans. By WM. C. NELL.

WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY H. B. STOWE. Just published, and for sale at the Anti-Slavery Of-fice, 21 Cornhill. Price, \$1.25.

Worcester Hydropathic Institution. THE Proprietors of this Institution aim to make it a comfortable home for invalids at all seasons. The lecation is elevated and healthy, yet easy of access from all parts of the city. For particulars, address 8. ROGERS, M. D., or E. F. ROGERS, Sup't, Worcester,

Mass. Worcester, April 13. Portrait of Andrew Jackson Davis.

JUST published, a superior large size Lithograph of this great reformer, executed by Grozelier, in the highest style of the art, and pronounced by him to be one of the best pictures he has ever made. Price \$1. The usual discount to the trade.

Persons at a distance can have them forwarded by mail in perfect order, by enclosing nine cents, or three postage stamps, in the order.

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REMOVAL.

THAXTER & BROTHER, Opticians, (successors to John Pierce,) have removed to

180 WASHINGTON STREET,
Two doors south of School st.
or 19.

POETRY.

For the Liberator. AN ENGLISH WOMAN'S VIEW OF SLA-VERY.

White women of the Southern States, from lethargs awake! Awake ! arouse your energies, for womanhood's der

Oh, women of the Southern States, while slavery sur vives. You're your lords' harem mistresses; you are no

Christian wives. White matrons of the Southern States, who tremble at

your frown ? Your husbands' darker concubines! Is this your mar

riage crown? To live among such wretched ones, of sanctity deprive The tie that binds in wedlock Southern husbands and

White mothers of the Southern States, till slavery's chains ye break,

Do not your sons, your hope and pride, their fathers guilt partake? Does not that careless mother, who at slavery connives

Rear her daughters but for harem-chiefs, not pure and White maidens of the Southern States, who grow up

loved and free, Torn from their father-master's house, your darker sisters see ! Oh, share not in the villain-gold that buys those sisters

Making degraded concubines those God-meant sacred

White women of the Southern States, for womanho dear sake, Bid slavery cease from your fair land ; from lethargy

'Tis yours to set th' oppresséd free-and that glad time arrives,

When only holy ties surround your sanctity as wives. Kent, (Eng.) Oct., 1855. JANE ASHRY.

For the Liberator. BROTHERS, AWAKE!

Wake, brothers, wake ! for the foemen are coming, Their shouts of defiance are borne from afar ; From the green sunny plains of ill-fated Kansas,

From the South-land they're coming, those proud tone of triumph,
Defiant and bold they're borne on the gale:

Shall the sons of the North calmly list to such chal Shall Slavery 'gainst Freedom and Honor prevail?

They have raised the black banner of blood-stained Oppression.

And thousands are gathered beneath its dark folds And Northward its shadows are steadily creeping,-Crushed hearts, blighted homes, are the trophies in

Shall it move o'er our hearthstones, this ensign o darkness?

Shall the foul Demon wave round our altars his chains Shall the snows of our mountains be crimsoned by And the slave-mart pollute with its presence our plains

Shall our rivers, that waft the rich treasures of com-As proudly they roll on their course to the sea,

Ever bear on their waters that vile thing, a slave-ship To hold men in bondage whom God has made free? And our green hills where peace, love and virtue are

dwelling,
And Labor with plenty the toiler hath crowned, Where 'Harvest Home' anthems are making glad

Shall they e'er to the wail of the handman recound Ah ! say not that we, in our homes of New England.

Are safe from the tyrant, are free from his power ! E'en now he is coiling his chains close around us-Shall we stand up like freemen, or, dastard-like

Shall Liberty's birthright, bequeathed by our fathers, For Cotton and Union be rocklessly sold? Shall the banner of freedom, to slavery given, Bear its impress accursed on each silken fold

Oh, brothers, awake ! and, with manly endeavor, Stem the tide that so swiftly is bearing you on :

Till Right, over Might, has the victory won ! God speed you, my brothers! and bless each brave

Who manfully strives 'gainst the legions of Wrong ; The blessings of millions shall be his bright guerdon. Though now he may walk with the pale martyr

Barre, Mass, Oct., 1855.

For the Liberator.

OUR NATIONAL CRIMES. Raise ye the sparkling wine-cup high, And place it to your neighbor's lip; Ay, bid him drink it to the dregs;

Strengthen hell's claim at every sip !

Place ye the cup in children's hands, But tell them not it is a sin To look upon the wine when red, Or that a serpent lurks therein.

Fill high the bowl, and let it pass To brother, sister, lover; And drink ye long, and drink ye deep,-Hell's fiends around you hover

How long, O God! shall we behold This demon reign within our land? How long shall Might o'errule the Right,

Our 'scutcheon 's stained-our honor 's gone-God's image can be bought and sold-Our boasted freedom 's but a name-Our principles are bought with gold !

From woman in her deepest woe ; God hears, and speaks in thunder-tones-· Will ye not let my people go? '

Our flag floats over Southern seas, Goes bounding o'er Atlantic's waves, Proclaiming Liberty to man :-Comes home-floats o'er a race of slaves!

Tear down your emblem of the free, (?) Pluck every feather from his wing ; His flight is clogged by whips and chains O, ne'er again of Freedom sing !

NOVEMBER.

Yet one smile more, departing, distant sun ! One mellow smile, through the soft, vapory air, Ere o'er the frozen earth the loud winds run, One smile on the brown hills and naked trees, And the dark rocks whose summer wreaths are And the blue gentian flower, that, in the breeze, Nods lonely, of her beauteous race the last. Yet a few sunny days, in which the bee Shall murmur by the hedge that skirts the way, The cricket chirp upon the russet lea, And man delight to linger in the ray : The piercing winter's frosts and winds, and darken

ernmental stamps were required to be affixed to all writs and processes of courts, to all entries and clearances of vessels, to all collegiate diplomas, marriage certificates, cards, newspapers, almanacks, wills, deeds, mortgages, and to all documents to which it was necessary to give legal value. No paper was good before the law without a stamp. Mark! the aggression related mainly to property, and was entirely negative in its bearings. Special persons were to be appointed, by the king, in different cities of the colonies, as Commission
set and Boeton? In ninety years, they have dragred down the neonle from that high and public position. king, in different cities of the colonies, as Commission- ged down the people from that high and noble position

ment? Though bound to their fatherland and its government and people by every tie of kindred and affection, and living with them in closest bonds of union and living with them in closest bonds of union and intimacy, they, at once, planted themselves on the evation and happiness of human beings! On the con-

Legislature met, and on the 8th of June, passed a resolution, proposing to call a Congress of Deputies from all and cringing tools of womaan-whippers and cradlethe Colonies, to meet in New York the first Tuesday plunderers! in October, about one month before the Act was to take cution. Thus the whole State and country, from Maine Loring, Sprague, Curtis and Hallett to appear before just and odious.

street, as a stamp office. The people of Boston, in their fore a slaveholding government, and a slaveholding God. proud and determined hostility to oppression, brought demolished the Stamp office, just erected by Oliver, HOLDERS !" each bearing a piece of it to Fort Hill, where they

hateful law. Through the pulpit, the press, the public eration which you have to true and Stamp Commissioner !

would accept the office and attempt to execute the law, TYRANTS IS OBEDIENCE TO GOD'? though he had previously publicly resigned his com-mission at the bidding of his fellow-citizens. He was called on publicly to give a decided answer whether 'it was so or not.' By the favor of the printer, he was MR. EDITOR : permitted to reply in the same Gazette. This was not In looking over the Report of the Commission satisfactory to the people of Boston, and a note was sent Lunacy, of 1854, on p. 52, I find the following:to him, desiring him to appear under Liberty Tree, on NATURE OF POVERTY. In this connection, it is wor

Whereas, a declaration was yesterday inserted, in my name, and at my desire, in some of the Boston newspapers, that I would not act as distributor of the stamps within this Province, which declaration, I am informed, is not satisfactory;

I do hereby, in the most explicit manner, declare that I have never taken any measures, in consequence of my deputation for that purpose, to act in the office, and that I never will, directly or indirectly, by myself or any under me, make use of the said deputation, or take any measures for enforcing the Stamp Act in America, which is a configuration to the needle measures for the said deputation, or take any measures for enforcing the Stamp Act in America, which is a configuration to the needle measures for the needle measures. ica, which is so grievous to the people. Boston, 17th December, 1765.

ANDREW OLIVER.

Surrolk, ss.

The Honorable Andrew Oliver, Esq., subscriber to the above writing, made oath to the same.

R. DANA,

Signed,)

Justice of the Peace.

piety, integrity, and knowledge of the affairs of the sufficient. Such were Boston and Massachusetts in 1765. They

would not allow a law, imposing on them, without their consent, a tax of a penny stamp, to be executed on their soil. They resisted it unto death. Nor would they allow a man to live in their midst who was susSlaves in Cauada—related by themselves. By BENJAconsent, a tax of a penny stamp, to be executed on pected of being willing to execute it. He who would be MIN DREW:-

THE LIBERATOR. Boston, to execute that infernal law, and actually to THE LIBERATOR.

OLIVER, THE STAMP COMMISSIONER
OF 1765, AND LORING, THE SLAVE
COMMISSIONER OF 1855.

DEAR GARRISON:
The following items illustrate the character of the people of Boston and Massachusetts in 1765 and in 1855. How fallen! It seems incredible that, in ninety years, a change so entire and so sad should have come 1855. How fallen! It seems incredible that, in ninety years, a change so entire and so sad should have come over a whole city and State, under circumstances so favorable to progress; especially when it is considered that, during the entire period, one constant shout of praise to liberty for all mankind has ascended to heaven from those very people; and that shout has been loud the seems of the soil of that bloodhound of the Slave Power, every man who voted for Gardner at the recent power, every man who voted for Gardner at the recent power. and vehement in proportion as they sank lower and election, endorsed his act in refusing to remove Loring, lower into the grovelling victims and tools of slavery.

THE STAMP ACT—the first direct Act of tyranny that ended in the Revolution, received the signature of the King, and became a law, March 22, 1765. A copy was where were the Rev. Doctors Sharp, Rogers, Gannett,

received in Boston May 26, 1765, and it was to go into Dewey and Spring, of 1765, to pray and preach the ffect Nov. 1, 1765.

The following is the substance of that Act:—Governmental stamps were required to be affixed to all toward the Stamp Office, or the Stamp Commissioner.

ers to sell these stamps (ranging in value from a penny to a pound) to all who wished to purchase. Andrew position in which they would not submit to a Stamp Act, to a pound) to all who wished to purchase. Andrew position in which they can tamely and basely submit to a Fugitive Stave Law; they have so bewildered and Appointed as the Stamp Commissioner for Boston.

How did the people of Boston and Massachuseets feel that where, in 1765, a pedler of stamps could not be and act under this oppression of the King and Parlia-endured, in 1855, slave-hunters and slave-catchers are

principle of ABOLITION or DISSOLUTION—a BLOODY trary, how potential they are to undermine the moral REVOLUTION, rather than submission to such an Act. the noble daring and heroism of a people, and render The Act reached Boston May 26th. May 30th, the them, like our Lorings, our Curtises, our Spragues, our

When will the people of Boston meet in Fancuil effect, to form a plan of general resistance to its exe- Hall, the Liberty Tree of 1855, and there compel to Georgia, was to be aroused and placed in an attitude them, and there, under the sanction of an oath, pledge of defiance and open resistance to a law deemed so un- themselves never more to aid in executing the Fugitive Slave Law? Never, while the present Union exists-Oliver, meantime, had erected a building on Kilby never, while they basely prostrate their poor souls be

But one alternative is before Massachusetts ; i. e., the matter, at once, to an open issue. August 14th, in she must say-No officer of a slaveholding, slave-huntopen day, they hung Oliver in effigy, on Liberty Tree, ing government shall execute his office on her soil-or, then standing on the corner of Essex and Washington she must consent to have her citizens bought, and sold. streets; and would not allow the minions of the tyrant and held as slaves in her midst. A SLAVE-AUCTION to take it down. On the evening of the same day, they in STATE STREET-or, 'NO UNION WITH SLAVE-

People of Massachusetts! Are you prepared for the issue? Trust not your politicians nor your priests. In September, a large quantity of stamps arrived in They have always betrayed you-they always will ; the Governor Bernard, finding that Oliver could former, to save the Union; the latter, to save the not safely meddle with them, applied to the General Church. Now, slavery and liberty are recognized as Court to know what to do with them. The Court having an equal claim to the protection of your polipromptly refused to give any advice or assistance in tics and your religion, your government and your God. natter. So the Governor had to stow them away, Hitherto, in every department of life involving liberty and guard them as he best could-none being found and slavery, you have recognized the justice of this fabase and hold enough to aid in the execution of the tal claim, and accorded to kidnappers the same considassembly, and at every corner and every shop and one step is before you—NO UNION WITH SLAVE-house, all were assured what would be the doom of HOLDERS; or, AN ABSOLUTE ONENESS WITH him who should accept and execute the odious office of THEM ; -an eternal DIVORCE ; or, an indissoluble MARRIAGE between Liberty and Slavery-between The time had come (Nov. 1st) to execute the law. yourselves and the earth's most unscrupulous, malig-Not one dared attempt it. In December, the people nant oppressors. Will you not revive the long-forgotwere notified that there was some probability that Oliver ten and unheaded battle-cry of 1765- RESISTANCE TO

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR.

December 16th, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to make a 'public resignation,' and thus, in presence of the people, to purge himself of all just grounds of suspicion.

'Accordingly, the Selectmen, with the merchants, and the priscipal inhabitants of Boston, to the amount of the priscipal inhabitants of Boston, to the amount of the man and typing through all his elements. the principal inhabitants of Boston, to the amount of two thousand, assembled at the tree at the time appointed. Mr. Oliver sent a note, with compliments to the gentlemen assembled, containing a proposition to have the ceremony performed in the town-house; but that not being agreeable, he came up to the tree, and declared as follows:—

'Whereas, a declaration was yesterday inserted, in my name, and at my desire, in some of the Boston newspapers, that I would not act as distributor of the stamps within this Province, which declaration, I am informal is not thousand, as insward principle, enrooted deeply within the man, and running through all his elements; it reaches his body, his health, his intellect, and his moral to make a well as his estate. In one or other of these elements it may predominate, and in that alone he may seem poor; but it usually involves more than one of the elements, often the whole. Hence we find that, among those whom the world calls poor, there is less vital force, a lower tone of life, more ill health, more weakness, more early death, a diminished longevity. There are also less eff-respect, ambition, and hope; more idiocy and insanity, and more crime, than among the man, and running through all his elements; it reaches his body, his health, his intellect, and his moral to the man, and running through all his elements; it reaches his body, his health, his intellect, and his moral to elements to the man, and running through all his elements; it reaches his body, his health, his intellect, and his moral to elements it may predominate, and in that alone he may seem poor; but it usually involves more than one of the elements, often the whole. Hence we find that, among those whom the world calls poor, there is less vital force, a lower tone of life, more ill health, more weakness, more early death, a diminished longevity.

There are also less effective peet, ambition, and hope; in the elements it may predominate, and in that alone of the elements it may predominate, and in that alone of the e

Now, Mr. Editor, among a people whom 'the world' is so fully agreed in pronouncing poor and shiftless as

On page 114, we find the following :-There is, then, one lunatic among every four hundred and twenty-seven, and one idiot among every one thousand and thirty-four, and one of either of these classes among every three hundred and two of the people of Massachusetts.

the above writing, made oath to the same.

(Signed.)

R. DANA,

Justice of the Peace.

Still more fully to assure the people of Boston, then assembled under Liberty Tree, that he had not been, and never would be, guilty of an act so mean, so wicked, and so false to liberty as that of aiding to execute a law so unjust and tyrannical as the Stamp Act, Mr. Oliver made a speech to them, and said:

'He had an utter detestation of the Stamp Act, and would do all that lay in his power to serve this town or province, and desired that they would no longer look upon him as an enemy, but as another man.'

The above is taken from the 'History of Boston.' and

The shore is taken from the 'History of Boston.' and the colored population of Massachusetts.

R. DANA,

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He had not been,

Among the natives, the lunatics were one in high thundred forty-six, and the idiots one one seven thousand nine hundred and eighty-nine, and one of both in two hundred and insty-nive of the Americans. Among the foreigners, the lunatics were one in four hundred and eighty-nine, and one of both in two hundred and insty-nive of the Americans. Among the foreigners, the lunatics were one in one seven thousand nine hundred and thirty-one, and one of both in three hundred and sixty-seven of the strangers.

Among the original four, and the idiots one in seven thousand nine hundred and thirty-one, and one of both in two hundred and eighty-nine, and one of both in two hundred and eighty-nine, and one of both in two hundred and eighty-nine, and one of both in two hundred and eighty-nine, and one of both in two hundred and eighty-nine, and one of both in two hundred and eighty-nine, and one of both in two hundred and eighty-nine, and one of both in two hundred and eighty-nine, and one of both in two hundred and eighty-nine, and one of both in two hundred and eighty-nine, and one of both in two hundred and eighty-nine, and one of both in two hundred and eighty-nine, and one of both in two hundred

The above is taken from the 'History of Boston,' and setts is not so innately poor and degraded as 'the world' it is added, 'Mr. Oliver was highly respected for his has so unanimously voted them. A word to the wise is

NARRATIVE OF JOHN HOLMES.

Extracted from the new and highly interesting work

willing to aid in executing the Stamp Act, was accounted a criminal so base, unprincipled and dangerous, as to be unfit to live in their midst; and they caused the Stamp Commissioner to appear before all the people under Liberty Tree, and there resign his commission, and assure them with an oath that he would not, directly nor indirectly, aid in a deed so base as the deemed obedience to God. They were noble men; their object was worthy any sacrifice; and with a noble daring they pursued it, though poverty, prisons and death were before them.

Xinety pears after that glorious deed, in 1855, what do we now see in Boston and Massachusetts? A SLAVE COMMISSIONER!—E. G. Loring—a many volunteering his services to execute the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850—a law which renders any man, woman or child of Boston and Massachusetts liable, at any moment, to be seized, and tried without a jury, on the issue, is he a freeman, or a slave—a man, or a chattel?—and to be dragged into a slavery, one hour of which is more intolerable than ages of that which our fathers (of 1765) ress in rebellion to oppose —is allowed to live in

gun, pointed it at my breast and said, 'I'll shoot you.' I went towards him, opened my breast, and said, 'Shoot away.' My temper was raised—I meant that if he did not kill me, that I would kill him. It seemed to daunt him. He said, 'Stand your ground.' I was approaching him.— Said I, 'I've got no ground to stand on.' I was very near him,—he seized the whip, and struck at me, but I was near enough to prevent him from hitting. As he made a lick at me, I sprung for the door. He thought I was going to seize him, and dodged out of the way. I went out, took my hoe, and was walking away. I had got mad, and couldn't run. He called, 'Stop, you d—d rascal.' I told him I would go away, and not come back while wind blew or water run. I had not got far, and looked around, when I saw him have the gun; I saw the flash, and was peppered all over with shot. I went off into the woods. The shot did not bother me much, except one in the ball. of my thumb, which I got out some four or five years after. I stayed in the woods all summer. They used to hunt for me. I've seen them after me with dogs—dogs couldn't carted me. I used to watch when the was walking at the bouse: I said to transcript of the said, 'Bryou take him up, he'll get well, and you'll be the first ones he'll whip.' They took him to the house: he was very sick there, crying, 'Let me pray! et me pray! I could hear him at the barn. When he got out to the field again, I did not know he was there, till I heard the switch. I looked to see whom he was whipping. It was the very two who had carried him to the house. I said to ten the field again, be a doubt the member of the woods all summer. They used to hunt for me. I've seen them after me with dogs—dogs couldn't cartel me. I used to watch when he was walkers and die you wouldn't can be a said to them, 'Don't you remember what I told you! If the gouldn't cartel me. I used to watch when he was a dient for it. it was the very two who had carried him to the house. I said to the me made a lick at the called to me to time, he cal which I got out some four or five years after. I stayed in the woods all summer. They used to hunt for me. I've seen them after me with dogs—dogs couldn't catch me. I used to watch when they started, and follow behind them. I used something on my feet to keep dogs from taking the scent. At last, they told all the neighbors if I would come home, they wouldn't whip me. I was a great hand to work, and made a great deal of money for our folks. I used to tell them, if they whipped me, if they whipped me, if they whipped me, if they whipped me, if they whipped. The young master—this one I ran from—used to say. 'A man must be whipped, else he wouldn't know he was a nigger.' I finally went back.

I had a great many such scrapes with the overseers—two or three with the masters. At last they said, 'Better let him alone, he is a good hand to work.' I would not be whipped. One day an overseer, who thought he was a better man than any of the others, came to me—I was a leader, and was pulling corn. He took me by the collar, and was pulling corn. He took me by the collar, and said I did not go fast enough—he would 'till whip you.' 'There ain't a man the said I did not go fast enough—he would 'till whip you.' 'There ain't a man the said I did not go fast enough—he would 'till whip you.' 'The rea in't a man the said I did not go fast enough—he would 'till whip you.' 'The rea in't a man the said I did not go fast enough—he would 'till whip you.' 'The rea in't a man the said I did not go fast enough—he would 'till whip you.' 'The rea in't a man the said I did not go fast enough—he would 'till whip you.' 'The rea in't a man the said I did not go fast enough—he would 'till whip you.' 'The rea in't a man the said I did not go fast enough—he would 'till whip you.' 'The rea in't a man the said I did not go fast enough—he would 'till whip you.' 'The rea in't a man the said I did not go fast enough—he would 'till whip you.' 'The rea in't a man the said I did not go fast enough—he would 'till whip you.' 'The rea in't a man the said I did

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overseer, who thought he was a better man than any of the others, came to me—I was a leader, and was pulling corn. He took me by the collar, and you, and I'll whip you.' 'There ain't a man the said I did not go fast enough—he would 'tie me you and I'll whip you.' 'There ain't a man the said I did not go fast enough—he would 'tie me you and I'll whip you.' 'There ain't a man the sun shines upon that shall whip me.' He then said, 'You ought to consider your mistress' interests.' I told him, 'Let mistress consider her own interest.' I twas fixing then to do say used to tell them. He called two come away but he did not know it the marks of their teeth are all about my knees,— you any how. If you'll take off your shirt, I'll only then he called several of the hands, but only one give you a few licks,—I have sworn that I would

sate, and ist me consider mine,—let everyhouy of days, and tiety bit me in a great many places—of the construction of the cons

Those that will work, do well—those that will not —not; it is the same here as everywhere. It is the best poor man's country that I know of—if a man comes without a shilling, he can get along well. There is no more idleness among collection other people—there are idlers among all nations. I came here with money enough to buy a hundred acres of land. My money was stolen, but Judged discouraged. I now own this house and land—ten acres here, and twelve in another place. I had a house and land which the railroad took, as I got a good price.

had a house and land which the railroad took, and I got a good price.

If I had any knowledge how to calculate and scheme, as I should it I had learning, I should be worth ten thousand dollars. London has grown as since I came here. I had an opportula to buy land in the heart of the city, but did not bother want of education. It cannot be expected that men who have just got away from slavery shall look far ahead; they are only looking for today and to-morrow. The colored people are mostly green to hard work; for the time we have been here, we have made great progress in this country. The en to hard work; for the time we have been here we have made great progress in this country. They have many good farms about Wilberfore. Then is some prejudice, but not so much as there used to be. There is no separate school here. Then are a Baptist and Methodist church, exclaimly for colored people. Whether this is best, leasn't say. I used to persuade the colored people to ginto the white folks' churches. They came making me say I would never go to church any more; on coming out, the colored people we insulted; things were said then that would not be said now. Colored people attend at every church in London.

THANKSGIVING-GOV. GARDNER.

In many respects, Thanksgiving is a very pleasant festival. It is the occasion of bringing together the scattered members of many a household this of itself is a great recommendation in its favor. As a day of anuscement between the scattered to this of itself is a great recommendation in its favor. As a day of amusement, too, it is very well, for our holidays are not very numerous. Nor is it any great objection to Thankagiving, that cer-tain people wish to make it a religious afair. Let tain people wish to make it a religious afair. Lat every one use it as he likes—go a visiting, playing, or praying. But for the Governor to issue a long and pious proclamation upon the occasion, as if he would make it a public religious day, if he could is about as unnecessary for him as a theologian, as it is anti-republican in him as a Chief Magnetate. If people are desirous of attending the churches, they can do so without being reminded of it by the Governor. It is therefore entirely seperfluous, on his part, to issue a believe the content of the cont of it by the Governor. It is incretore cannel re-perfluous, on his part, to issue a holy summen to this effect. But there is another feature in the proclamations, so called, which is far more obje-tionable, and which ought, before this time. have caused their discontinuance. It is, that to a certain extent, they unite the St Governor only recommends the religious obsernant of the day. True; but even this in a Government where we have no established religion is out of character, or inconsistent. The Governor, strictly speaking, has no business to appoint religious or. ony of any kind. He was not elected for this

purpose, nor does it come within the duties of i His sphere of action is entirely political, or it should be; and consequently the appointing of all religious observances, being properly nothing bat private or individual affairs, should be left to the surches, or to those citizens who may desire A private matter, like religion, is in no way legil ately connected with the public duties of a Gor-nor, because the theory of our Gorenness, is regard to religion, is, that it has no alliance with the civil power. But what harm is there is the regard to religion, 10, the civil power. But what harm is there is the Governor's issuing a proclamation for Thankging! inquires a Christian. The harm lies in this—that in so far as he connects religion with any of the connects a precedent which is danger to the connects and the connects and the connects and the connects are connects as the connects and the connects are connects. his official acts, he adopts a precedent which is dan gerous in a community like ours, where the celesiastical power cannot be too widely separate from the civil rule. If Governors may propelly appoint Thanksgiving and Fast Days, they may ge further, and appoint many other religious observances, until the State becomes, as it were, the mere mouthpiece of the church. Therefore, the wisest and the only safe course in this matter is to leave religion entirely to individuals, and keep eternally disconnected with Government list this republican and just policy always been pa-sued in Massachusetts, its annals would not see be disgraced by long and melancholy chapter reciting the barbarous persecutions inflicted upa the Quakers and Baptists for their religious oper-

But Gov. Gardner, like a great many other Govfavorably disposed towards the religion which has produced so much persecution. Accordingly, we find him saying, in his 'Thanksgiving' ordinance:

. And let us also pray, that the holy religion of our

And God help us (we were going to say) if the holy religion of our fathers' was not sapped almost rooted out too, by 'the infidelities a tionalism, born of this material and phile age!' Their 'holy religion' persecuted een undeath the Quakers; banished the Baptists, and in short, despised and trampled upon the rights conscience. Gov. Gardner cannot deny thespi facts of history—unless he is a Know Nothing that respect as well as in politics, which perh is not the case. He is aware of the stern and our lenting bigotry of our fathers, and he known full well, without our telling him, that no other causes but ' infidelities and ration moved that merciless bigotry, and given State the degree of liberality and toleration enjoys. Even he himself, though culoging the fathers, would have received no particular men at their hands, if he had lived in their day in the day in the control of the c his present views of religion, for we under that he is not a very pious man—except in lamations.' But he must follow the fash other Governors; assume great reverence for the church; pander to the prejudices of the religious and hold up, as models worthy of all praise as imitation, a class of men whose policy, if now or ried out, would destroy the very principles which Republicanism is founded—the liberty of private judgment, and its conscience, the right of private judgment, and its conscience, the right of private judgment, and freedom of speech and of the press.—Boston

BOSTON Champooing and Hair-Dyeing SALOON.

MADAME CARTEAUX would respectfully infull the ladies of Boeton and vicinity, that her estab-lishment, removed from No. 284 to

365, WASHINGTON STREET,

is now in successful operation.

She will attend to Cutting and Dressing Ladies and Children's Hair, Dyeing and Champooing, in the non-proved style, and warranting to give astisfaction.

She has also a Hair Restorative, which cannot be colled, as it produces new hair where baldness has taken places. taken place.

N. B. All kinds of Hair Work made to order.

M. Madame C. has opened a Branch of her Salons &
No. 2, Lonsdale Block, Providence, R. I.

Nov. 16.

DR. H. W. MASON DENTIST.

49 TREMONT STREET, (OVER LEONARD & CO'S AUCTION ROOM,) BOSTON. DR. M. is a regular graduate in dental sedicine and Surgery, and operates on the most reseasable terms.

Boston, Sept. 28, 1855 PASSMORE WILLIAMSON IN MOYAMENSING JAIL.

A FINE Portrait representing this Martyr Law, I taken from life, in the cell in which he had incarcerated by Judge Kane for alleged Content. Size of the Picture, 16 by 20 in. Price, 20 Content.

Courts. Size of the rectancy.

Cents.

Those desiring early impressions of the interesting their names with Picture can receive them by leaving their names with the Publisher, THOMAS CURTIS, 134 Arch street, the Publisher, THOMAS CURTIS, the trade must be set.

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